MÓRUS — 1584

4462

H v Mor

STC 18204

Q. 279.

TABVLÆ VNIVERSAM CHIRVRGIAM MIRO ORDINE COMPLECTEN-TES, EX ERVDITIORIBVS MEDICIS COLLECTAE.

PER HORATIVM MO-RVM MEDICVM FLO-RENTINVM.

LONDINI,
Excudebat Henricus Denhamus sub signo
stellæ inauratæ Typographus.

Dyrt
264 B

TABLES OF SVRGERIE,

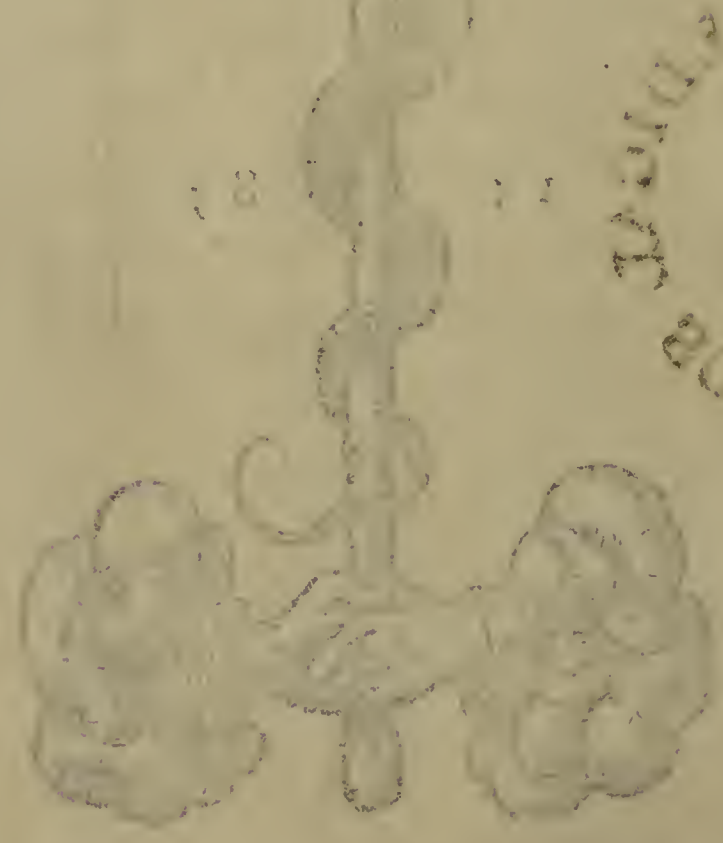
BRIEFLIE COMPREHENDING THE WHOLE ART AND PRACTISE THEREOF IN A maruelous good method, collected and gathered out of the best physicians by Horatius Morus a Florentine Physician:

AND FAITHFVLLIE TRANslated out of Latine into our English toong, by Richard Caldwall doctor of physicke.

AT LONDON,
Imprinted by Henrie Denham dwelling in Aldersgate streetat the signe of the starre.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

BRITISH MUSEUM
SALE DUPLICATE
1 7 8 7



EXCELLENTI ARTIVM AC MEDICINÆ DOCTORI HIERONYMO CONFORTO,

Horatius Morus. S. P. D.

CVM mecum memoria repeterem, vir præstantissime Hieronyme Cõforte, aureũ illud Censorij Catonis dictũ, quo dicere consueuerat, Otij ac negotij nobis reddendam esse rationẽ, indignũ sanè libero homine existimabam, si velut in tenebris delitescens, nullam vitæ meæ rationem redderem, ac viuus, vidénsque (vt elegantissimè Lucretius ait) vitam ipsam perderem. Quare hanc compendiosam de chirurgia artem simul inertis otij euitandi gratia, simul vt communi studiosorum iuuenum vtilitati aliqua in parte prodessem, mihi scribendam censui: quam quidem tibi vir præstantissime dicatam volui, cùm vt meæ erga te obseruantiæ pignus existeret (scio enim quantum tibi pro tua in me singulari humanitate debeam) tum vt ipsa haberet, sub cuius nomine, ac patrocinio in lucem tuta prodiret. Omnia enim (vt tu optimè nosti) vitilitigatoribus plena sunt, nihílque tam sincerum, tam egregiè limatum est, quod virulentas Homeromasticum linguas effugere possit. Quòd si te fautorem, ac patronum habuerit, nihil erit, quòd has laruas, aut Zoilos pertimescat. Is enim es tu, qui ob ingenij tui præstantiam, multijugam eruditionem, elimatam facundiam, ac morum integritatem, cæterásque eximias animi tui dotes, omnibus æquè charus, ac gratus sis, atque olim Cois ciuibus Hippocrates. Et vt paucis multa concludam, Hieronymus Confortus es. Accipe igitur vir excellentissime nostrum hoc quantuluncunque vel leuidense munus, & vt omnia soles, tuo benigno fauore prosequere: nam si hoc gratum tibi fuisse perspexero, ad maiora in dies sub tuis felicissimis auspicijs animus accendetur meus. Vale, ô decus meum. Datum Vrceis nouis, III Idus Ianuarias M D LXIX.

AD LECTOREM CANDIDVM.

PLVTARCHVS ille Cheroneus (Lector candidiſsime) vir doctiſsimus, & prudentiſsimus, cuius vel ſola monimenta ingenij haud plebeij hominem doctum efficere poſſent, vitam à Deo homini datam ad cognitionem exiſtimat: nam cognitio non ſolùm gloriam parit, ſed & virtutes in actum producit. Quod quidem eſſe veriſſimum re ipſa facillimè videmus: nam vnde tot excellentiſſimorum virorum nocturnæ, diurnæque vigiliæ? vnde tot exantlati labores? niſi vt ad rerum cognitionem peruenirent? atque ea quæ tum ex ſeipſis meditando, tum ex aliorum monumentis legendo cognouiſſent, in medium producerent? Horum ego (licèt omnium minimus) imitatus exempla, cum Dei Opt. Max. benignitate aliquantulum cognitionis in arte medica mihi comparauerim, id (quantuluncunque eſt) haud mihi ſoli, ſed & aliorum vtilitati comparatum volui. Neque enim (vt diuinus ille Plato ad Architam ſuum ſcripſit) nobis ſolùm nati ſumus, ſed ortus noſtri partem patria ſibi vendicat, partem amici. Cùm igitur has chirurgicas tabulas ex Joanne Tagaultio omnium ætatis ſuæ peritiſſimo ſcopellianis vigilijs elucubratas eo ordine compilauerim, vt vno intuitu ſingula facilè videri, ac comprehendi poſſint, eas ad ſtudioſorum iuuenum vtilitatem in lucem edendas curaui. Scio quidem fore nonnullos, qui noſtrum hunc officioſum laborem floccipendant, ac ſubſannent, rubiginoſóque dente rodant; at tu optime lector hæc (qualiacunque ſunt) non illis, ſed tibi ſcripta exiſtimes velim. Tu igitur hilari animo accipe, ac iure tuo fruere. Vale.

Tumorum

TO THE EXCELLENT

doctor of arts and phyſicke Ierome Confort, Horatius Morus ſendeth much greeting.

When I called to mind (right worſhipfull Ierome Confort) the golden ſaieng which Cato Cenſorius was wont to vſe; that we muſt render an account both of our eaſe & our labors: I thought it altogether vnmeete for me being well and liberallie brought vp, to lurke as it were in a darke corner, not rendring any good fruits of my life paſſed ouer, but euen (as Lucretius notablie hath ſaid) liuing and looking to miſpend this life. Wherefore I thought good to write this ſhort treatiſe of ſurgerie, partlie to auoid ſlouthfull idlenes, and partlie to further the common profit of yoong ſtudents. Which I would in deed ſhould be dedicated vnto you (good ſir) both that there might appeare a teſtimonie of my dutie towards you (for I know how greatlie I am indebted vnto you for your ſingular courteſie towards me) as alſo that it might haue, vnder whoſe name & protection it might ſafelie come abroad. For all the world, as your ſelfe knowe full well, is full of quarellous find-faults, neither is there anie thing ſo ſound, or ſo paſſing well handled, which can eſcape the venemous toongs of ſuch as would ſting euen Homer himſelfe, if he were liuing at this day. But if theſe my labors ſhall find ſo much fauour at your hands, as to be their patrone, there will be ſmall cauſe why they ſhould be greatlie afeard of ſuch haggiſh bugs or malicious carpers at other mens woorks. For you are he, who, for the excellencie of your wit, manifold learning, exceeding eloquence, vertuous life and other verie notable gifts of the mind, are now no leſſe accepted and eſteemed amongſt all, than Hippocrates was ſometimes of his countriemen the citizens of Coos. And to compriſe manie things in few woords, you are Ierome Confort. Accept therefore (good ſir) this our homelie gift, of how little account ſoeuer it be, and receiue it into your louing fauour, as your vſe is to take all things; for in caſe I ſhall perceiue in deed this to be well taken, I ſhall be thereby incouraged dailie to ſet foorth greater matters vnder your moſt fortunate ſafe conduct. Farewell my glorie. Dated in Vrceis nouis the xj of Ianuarie, 1569.

TO THE GENTLE READER.

HAT excellent learned and singular wise man Plutarch of Cheronea (gentle reader) whose woorkes alone are able to make a man of a meane capacitie sufficientlie learned; thought that God indued man with life for knowledge sake; because knowledge getteth not onelie glorie, but also bringeth foorth vertues into action. Which verelie to be most true, we easilie find by experience, or els, why are there so manie sittings vp day and night taken of such woorthie learned men? Or why doo they indure so much paines, except they might come thoroughlie vnto the knowledge of things? And withall to set out such things as they haue knowledge of, aswell by fetching them out of their owne selues, as by the reading of other mens woorks? I, following the example of such men (howbeit of all the woorst able) when by Gods goodnes I had gotten vnto me some knowledge in physicke (how litle or much soeuer it is) would not haue it to my selfe onelie, but also for the furtherance of others. For we are not, as Plato wrote diuinelie to his friend Archytas, borne onelie to our selues; but part of our birth our countrie challengeth to it selfe, and part our friends. When as then I had compiled these tables of surgerie out of Iohn Taugautius, as skilfull a man as that age bore, by snatches, and as my leasure serued, contriued in such order, that at one view euerie thing seuerallie might be easilie seene and conceiued, I caused them to be set out to the profit of yoong students. I know full well that there will be some which will little regard this our honest paines-taking; and will not sticke to raile, and with a cankered tooth snarle thereat: but I would wish that you (good reader) should thinke these things (of what account soeuer they be) were not written for them, but for you. Doo you therefore accept them in good part, and vse them as your owne.

Farewell.

Tumor est præter naturam, incrementum, naturalem statum in corpore excedens, & læsionem actionis inducens: cuius differentiæ 13. Meth. Sumũtur, Vel a

- Materialis. i. subiectiua: quælibet est corporis pars exterior
- Formalis
  - Dolor
  - Tensio
  - Calor
  - Rubor
  - Pulsatio
- Efficiens
  - Externa
    - Contusio
    - Disruptio
    - Conuulsio
    - Fractura
    - Vulnus
    - Vlcus
    - Luxatio, & eiusmodi dolorem excitantia.
  - Interna vt,
    - Optimi sanguinis abundantia
    - Temperamentum — calida & humida.
    - Aetas — calida & humida.
    - Victus ratio — calida & humida.
    - Grauitas
    - Ver

Calidi, vt

- Sanguinis
  - Naturalis: qui est calidus & humidus, & ad corporis nutritionem idoneus.
  - Qui. 13. Meth. si peccat quantitate, generat Phlegmonem veram, cuius causa
- Defluxu humoris

Non naturalis: Require hoc signum. 4

Bilis: Vide in sequenti signo. 8

Frigidi: Vide signum. D

Congestione: cuius causæ efficientes sunt

- Error virtutis Altricis
- Imbecillitas Expultricis
- Obstructio

Tumores hac via potiùs frigidi generantur quam calidi.

Optima victus ratione ſecundùm debitam {Qualitatem / Quantitatem} hæc ad Phyſicum ſpectant.

Curatio, in qua conſiderandum quid ſit agendum, indicat morbi cauſa efficiens, quæ ſui ablationem poſcit. Idque

Medicamentis ſecundùm

Fluentis, vt

Qualitatem contrariam humoris

Auerſione: quæ fit ſanguinis miſſione à parte oppoſita ſecundùm rectum,frictionibus,balneis,ligaturis,ſcarificationibus, & eiuſmodi.

Repercuſſione: vt poſca. 13. Meth.aqua frigida, & vino auſtero; aut cataplaſmate Galeni. 2. ad Glauconem, ab Auicenna fen.3.lib.4.Trac.1.cap.3.deſcriptam,quod ℞ ſucci ſemperviui libram vnam,vini craſſæ ſubſtantiæ & ſaporis acerbi libram ſemis,farinæ hordei quartum vnum, corticis malorum granatorum, & ſumach puluerizatorum anna vnc.s. coquantur & fiat linimentum; & alijs refrigerantibus & adſtringentibus; idque in principio morbi: Quod eſt cùm particula incipit diſtendi; & fluxionis adeſt initium cum exiguo dolore:Et niſi ſit in emunctorijs Tumor,aut per criſim excitatus,aut à materia venenoſa progenitus: in his n. tribus caſibus repercuſſiua haud conueniunt. In augmento verò.i.quando Tumor attollitur, & ſymptomata augentur ipſis repellentibus nonnihil diſcutientium admiſcendum; quale eſt roſaceum Galeno 3.Simpli.medi.facul. At in ſtatu; quando prædicta omnia ſuum vigoré obtinent,nec amplius poſſunt augeri,niſi in aliam formam humor tranſmutetur,æquis portionibus miſcéda ſunt reprimentia diſcutientibus: In quo caſu valet Galeni emplaſtrũ.13.Meth.quod ℞.medullæ panis fruméti in aqua calida maceratæ, & expreſſæ lib.j.mellis optimi vn.3.miſceãtur & fiat emplaſtrũ.

Euacuatione puris reſoluentibus in declinatione, & ſi apoſtema reſoluitur.Quod cognoſcitur membri leuitate,& deficiente pulſatione; Qualia ſunt lana ſuccida, aut ſpongia, ſiue ſtuppæ vino calente imbuta poſteà expreſſæ,& explicatæ, aut hordei farina cum melle adhibita,& eiuſmodi.

Maturatione: ſi apoſtema tendit in putredinem, quod indicant, dolor intrinſecus,pulſatio, & caloris incrementum. Igitur applicandum emplaſtrum quod conficitur ex farina frumenti aqua & oleo. 2. ad Glau.aut ſimile.

Apertione: ſi ſuppuratio eſt facta; quæ his verſibus dignoſcitur:

Durities longa,dolor,& calor aucti
Signant pus fieri: ſed factum dicta remiſſa
Sub digitis vndans,albeſcens pars & acuta.

Quę apertio fieri debet ferro,aut medicamento adurente eo loco quó materia continetur, in loco inferiori, ſecundùm rugas,& proceſſus muſculorum; & nerui venæ & arteriæ quoad fieri poteſt vitandæ ſunt; Nec ſanies tota ſemel euacuanda: Ac demùm dolore quàm fieri poteſt minimo locus tractandus,facta apertione locus vt reliqua vlcera curari poſtulat.

Fluxi vt

Accidentium correctione vt

Doloris ſedatione,ex paſſo oleo roſaceo & pauca cera Galeno lana ſuccida excepto,eſtate frigidum,hyeme verò tepidum, aut maluis coctis mixtiſq; furfure & roſaceo.Quòd ſi dolor acerbiſſimus ſit,hyoſciami folia ſub cineribus cocta,& axungiæ recenti permixta applicari poſſunt.

Recurſus humoris ad interiora, in quo caſu trahentibus medicamentis,atque cucurbitulis vtendum eſt.

Duritiei relictæ propter exſiccantia medicamenta incõſultò adhibita, cui ſuccurrimus ex Galeno radicibus cucumeris aſinini,aut brioniæ, aut aſari in aqua coctis,aut etiã caricas pingues ſibi adijcimus,deinde farinam cũ aqua admiſcemus, cui aliquid adipis anatis,vel ſuilli adiũgimus,& cataplaſma conficimus.

Putrefactionis, eam partem protinùs excindere oportet,aut ſcarificationibus profundis incidere, atq; ea operari,quę de Gangrena paulò infrà ſubſcribemus.

Quantitatem: Quæ morbi vehementia,ætate, anni tempore & morbi augenda, vel minuenda eſt.

A ſwelling contrarie to nature, is an increaſe exceeding the naturall ſtate of the bodie, hurting the action: whoſe differences (after Galen in his 13 booke of the manner of healing) be either

- Of the flowing of the humor, being
  - Hot, as of
    - Bloud
      - Natural, which is hot and moiſt, fit for the nouriſhing of the bodie, that if in caſe it offend in quantitie, (according to Galen in the foreſaid booke) ingendreth a true inflammation, whoſe cauſe
        - Materiall, by reaſon of the place, is anie outward part of the bodie.
        - Formall,
          - Paine
          - Ouer retching by fulnes
          - Heate
          - Rednes
          - Laboring of the arterie.
        - Efficient
          - Outward as
            - Bruſing
            - Burſting
            - Cramping
            - Breaking of bones
            - Wound
            - Sore
            - Spreining and putting out of ioint, with ſuch like, cauſing paine.
          - Inward, as
            - Abundance of verie good bloud
            - Temperature } hot and
            - Age } moiſt.
            - Diet
            - Heauines
            - The ſpring time of the yeere.
      - Vnnaturall: ſeeke this ſigne. 4.
    - Choler: ſeeke this ſigne following. 8.
  - Cold: ſeeke this ſigne. D.
- Or by heaping togither of humors, whoſe efficient cauſes be
  - The error of the power which ſhould nouriſh
  - The weakenes of the power which ſhould expell and driue out
  - Obſtruction or ſtopping

  } By this waie rather cold than hot ſwellings are ingendred.

By a verie good diet, according to the due { Qualitie / Quantitie } Theſe perteine to the phyſician.

The cure, wherein is to be conſidered what muſt be doone, and that the efficient cauſe of the diſeas ſheweth, which requireth the taking awaie of it ſelfe, either

By medicines according to the

Qualitie contrarie to the humor

Flowing to a place by

Turning it as farre as you can from the place affected; which is doone by letting of bloud, in the furtheſt part direct againſt it, by rubbings, bathings, bindings, ſcarifiengs, and ſuch like.

Driuing it backe; as by poſca, that is, water & vineger ſo tempered as it may be droonke, according to Galen in his 13 booke of the maner of healing, by cold water and harſh wine, or by Galens pultis in his 2 booke to Glauco, deſcribed of Auicen in his third part called Fen, the 4 booke, 1 treat. 3 chap. which taketh of the iuice of houſleeke a pound, of wine of a groſſe ſubſtance & ſower taſt halfe a pound, of barley flower 3 ounces, of pomegranat rinds & ſumach powdered, each halfe an ounce; let them be boiled togither & made a pultis: & by other cooling & aſtringent medicines, only to be vſed in the beginning of the diſeaſe, which is at what time anie part beginneth to ſwell outward, & the flux comming with a ſmall paine: except the ſwelling be in ſuch places as nature hath appointed for to diſcharge hir ſelfe & ſo throw out; or at the end of a diſeaſe; or ingendred of ſome venemous matter; for in theſe three caſes, ſuch medicines as driue backe are not conuenient. But in the increaſe of the diſeaſe, at what time the ſwelling appeereth more & more, & the effects grow dailie on, we muſt mingle with ſuch medicines as driue backe, ſome portion of ſuch medicines as ſwage by breathing out, called diſcuſſiues: as is oile of roſes in Galens booke of the vertues of ſimple medicines. But in the extremitie of the diſeaſe, when all the foreſaid things be at the worſt, & can not be anie more greeuous, vnleſſe the humor be changed into an other forme, medicines that driue backe ought to be mingled by equall portions, with ſuch medicines as be of force to aſſwage by breathing out; in which caſe, Galens plaiſter in his 13 booke of the manner of healing, is a verie ſouereigne medicine; which is of the crums of white bread ſteeped in hot water and preſſed or ſtrained out a pound, of the beſt honie 3 ounces, let them be mingled togither and made a plaiſter.

By voiding out the matter; & in the wearing away of the ſwelling, to vſe meere diſſoluing medicines, if the apoſteme will ſo end, which is knowne by the lightnes of the member, and when it leaues beating. Such medicines as diſſolue be theſe, the greaſie wooll of ſheepe about the flankes, or towe, or double cloths dipt in wine made hot & after preſſed out & ſpred abroad, or barley flower mixt with honie applied, & ſuch like.

By ripening, if the apoſteme doo run to matter; which is knowne by inward paine, beating of the arterie if the matter be ripe, & the increaſe of heat: & then muſt you applie Galens plaiſter in his 2 booke to Glauco made of wheat flower, water & oile; or others of like force.

By opening, if it be ripe, which is knowne by theſe verſes following.

(Long hardnes, paine, and heat increaſt, a ripening ſore betoken,
Which being leſſe, then ripened full and readie to be broken;
A ſoftnes ſinking vnder hand, and whitenes like a wheile,
A growing ſharpnes to a head, are ſignes that neuer feile.)

A readie ſetled in a place

The which opening ought to be doone by a lancet or firing medicine called a coroſiue, in that place where the matter is conteined beneath it, with the wrinkles & graines of the muskles; & the ſinewes, veines & arteries, as much as may be, ought to be ſhunned, neither all the matter at once muſt be let out. And to conclude, the place ought to be handeled with as litle paine to the patient as may be deuiſed: the iſſue being made, the place requireth to be healed like other vlcers or ſores.

By correction of the accidents as

By ſwaging of the paine; as by raiſins boiled in white wine, oile of roſes, & a litle wax with Galen, receiued vpon fat wooll, in ſummer cold, but in winter lukewarme, or with mallowes boiled, mingled with bran & oile of roſes. And if the paine be verie ſharpe, the leaues of henbane roſted vnder the imbers & throughlie mingled with new ſwines greaſe may be applied.

Of the running backe of the humor to the inward parts, in which caſe we ought to vſe drawing medicines or boxing.

Of the hardnes left through drieng medicines vnaduiſedlie applied; which we remedie out of Galen with the rootes of wild cucumis, or of brionie, or of aſara bacca boiled in water: or moreouer we put vnto them fat figs, after this we mingle flower with water, to the which we put ſome ducks or ſwines greaſe, and make a pultis.

Of putrefaction, in the which caſe we ought to cut out incontinent that part, or to ſcarifie deepe, and to woorke in ſuch ſort, as we will hereafter ſet downe for the cure of the ſwelling that doorth mortifie the member called a gangrene.

4 Non naturalis, quia ob ſuam corruptelam ineptus eſt ad corporis nutritionem, & conſiderant, vel

In ſe, quia vel

Tenuior, & generatur Eriſipelas; ſapit.n.bilis naturam, cuius cauſas & curationem inferiùs ſuo loco adnotabimus.

Craſſior & producit

Gangrenam

Horum cau.

Materialis .i. ſubiectiua — Caro in Gangrena

Formalis — Caro & oſſa in ſphacelo; Coloris floridi extinctio; Dolor & pulſus recedunt; Graue olet; Partis mortificatio incipiens in Gangrena, confirmata in ſphacelo.

Efficiens — Sanguinis craſſi copia; Vitalis facultatis; Natiui caloris } Extinctio aut interceptio.

Sphacelum

Carbonem ſeu Antrax cuius cauſa

Materialis .i. ſubiectiua, quælibet eſt corporis pars exterior.

Formalis — Partis pruritus; Cruſta cinericia, ſeu nigra; Caro circumiacens feruida inſtar bituminis ſplendens; Dolor grauis & moleſtus; Febris maligna; Vomitus; Nauſea; Cordis tremor; Animi deliquium } ſi ſit ratione peſtis.

Efficiens — Externa: Aëris contagium; Interna: ſanguis craſſus & impensè calidus, cui ſi permiſceatur ſeroſa humiditas fit carbo puſtuloſus.

Ratione alterius humoris ſibi permixti, idq; vel

Aequaliter; & æquales gignit affectus

Inæqualiter, vt ſi ſanguis ſuperet — Bilem; Pituitam; Melancholiam } producit

Phlegmonem eriſipelatoſum; Phlegmonem œdematoſum; Phlegmonem ſcyrrhoſum } Ex ſimplicium tumorum notione & curatione facili implexorum notio & curatio innoteſcit.

Curatio

Curatio, in qua conſiderandum quid ſit agẽdum, indicat morbi cauſa efficiens, quæ ſui ablationem requirit, idque fit

Euacuatione

Optima victus ratione

vniuerſali vt

Sanguinis miſſione } ad phyſicum attinent.
Pharmacia }

Particulari vt

Profunda ſcarificatione
Aquæ ſalſæ ablutione
Medicamentorum putridis conſecratorum admotione, quale eſt, quod ex farina orobi, aut lolij, aut fabæ ex oxymellite uel ſyrupo acetoſo conficitur.
Nec inutile fuerit qualibet die locum ſcarificatum aceto calente vel mulſo lauare; & vbi feruor ſubſederit, vnguento Aegyptiaco vtendum. Quòd ſi malum increuerit, aliquem ex trociſcis Andronis, Polijdæ, vel Muſæ, aut Paſionis exquiſitiſſimè tritum, & aceto & vino dilutum, aut arſenicum præ omnibus valens admouemus. Sed conſideranda conſilio Galeni 2. ad Glau. quando hæc applicantur, ægrotantis, & partis affectæ natura, quando vno remedio non omnes curentur. Quibus remedijs ſi malum non cedit, membrum quod putreſcit abſcindere oportet; poſteà ferro candenti pars ſana adurenda, & porri ſucco cum ſale (Paulo autore) illinenda. Vbi verò putredo ſe remiſerit, quæ cruſtam reſoluunt adhibenda, vt eſt butyrum, aut aliquod ſimile vnctuoſum. Porrò reſoluta cruſta aceto pars abluenda, & ſupra emplaſtrum quod ℞ mellis lib. s. Vitellos ouorum ij. farinæ hordei vnc. vj. miſceantur & fiat emplaſtrum; cui poſt biduum apponi debent myrræ drac. x. vt meliùs vlcus mundificetur. Quibus ritè peractis, quæ carnem producunt, & cicatricem inducunt admouenda erunt.

Curatio in qua conſiderandum

Quid ſit agendum, indicat morbi cauſa efficiens, quæ ſui ablationem poſcit, idque

Optima victus ratione, quæ ad Phyſicum pertinet

Medicamentis vt

Venæ ſectione ſecundum rectum ad animi deliquium 14. Meth. & 2. ad Glau. nullo alio impediente, ſcarificationibus profundis, ab his ventoſæ, aut hirudines applicandæ veniunt, poſteà aqua ſalſa locus affectus abluatur, deinde emplaſtrum Galeni, quod ℞ plantaginis maris, lentium, panis furnacei ann. par. æquales. Quibus & gallas adiecit Auicennas, decoctis in aqua, admoueatur. Aut illud quod ex duobus pomis granatis in aceto coctis conficitur. Cæterùm optimum erit circumiacentes partes vnguento ex bolo armenia, roſaceo & aceto parato ſuperinducere.
Quòd ſi carbo nobis inducias dederit, maturatur, & aperitur Auicennæ emplaſtro ficubus, frumento, & ſale ſimul mixtis, aut illo Theodorici quod componitur ex vitellis ouorum & ſale, aut illo quod ℞ mellis, ſalis, farinæ, frumenti, & ouorum luteorum ſimul mixtis, poſteà mundificatiuo ex apio detergendus.
Carboni porrò cruſtam habenti, validè exſiccantia applicanda ſunt: veluti eſt Galeni cataplaſma ex orobi farina & oxymellite compoſitum.
Carboni autem cum maligno vlcere complicato, valet Aegyptiacum, radix dracunculi, & ariſtolochiæ ex aceto trita & impoſita, calx, arſenicum, & ſandaracha; aut ferro ignito vtendum, cum extremis morbis extrema remedia adhibenda ſint, finis adurendi eſt, dum ex omni parte ſenſus doloris adeſt. Poſthæc cruſta reſoluenda; & abſumpto carbunculo detergentibus, poſteà carne implentibus vtendum, de quibus tabula de vulneribus & vlceribus eſt ſcriptum.

Ad id quod intendit chirurgus poſſit perficere nẽcne, indicat morbi ſæuitia & membrũ affectũ. Nam

Omnis carbo ex ſe eſt periculoſus
Quòd ſi accidentia ſemper increſcant, aut ſit (ex Auicenna) in emunctorijs propè membra principalia, aut circa ſtomachum & gulam (Celſo autore) periculoſiſſimus cenſetur: ſic ſi nigricat, aut liueſcit, neminem non iugulat. ècontra contrarium iudicato.

- 4. Not natural bloud, becauſe of his owne corruption, being vnmeet for the nourishment of the bodie, and it is conſidered either
  - In it ſelfe, for that it is either
    - More thin, whereof is ingendred the ſwelling that they call wild fire, for it ſauoreth of the nature of choler, whoſe cauſes and cure we will heereafter in his place ſet foorth.
    - Groſſer, and bringeth forth
      - The Gangrene or ſwelling mortifieng the member
      - The Sphacelus or ſwelling that hath mortified the part alreadie
      - Of theſe the cauſe
        - Materiall, wherein it is, is
          - Fleſh in the mortifieng ſwelling.
          - Fleſh and bones in the ſwelling that hath mortified.
        - Formall
          - The fading of the liuelie colour that was in the inflammation.
          - No paine or beating of the pulſe for lacke of ſenſe.
          - It ſmelleth euill.
          - The mortifieng of the part beginning in a Gangrene, but confirmed in Sphacelus.
        - Efficient
          - Abundance of groſſe bloud
          - Of vitall facultie
          - Of naturall heat
          - The vaniſhing or ſtopping of it.
  - Carbuncle or the blaine, whoſe cauſe
    - Materiall, by reaſon of the place, is euerie outward part of the bodie.
    - Formall, or ſhewing the manner,
      - Itch of the part.
      - A cruſt of the colour of aſhes, or blacke.
      - The fleſh about burning, ſhining like to bitumen or naturall lime.
      - A greeuous and moleſting paine.
      - A maligne feuer.
      - Vomit.
      - A diſpoſition to vomit
      - The trembling of the hart.
      - Swconding or fainting downe right.
      - (Vomit … downe right.) If it be by reaſon of the plague.
    - Efficient
      - Outward: the infection of the aire.
      - Inward: groſſe bloud and verie hot, whereto if there be mingled a thin moiſture like vnto whey, it is made a carbuncle full of wheales.
  - Or by reaſon of an other humor mingled, and that either
    - Equallie, and bringeth foorth equall diſeaſes.
      - Choler
      - Flegme
      - Melancholie
      - It bringeth foorth
        - An inflammation with ſome part of the ſwelling called wild fire.
        - An inflammation with ſome part of flegme.
        - An inflammation with ſome part of hardnes.
      - By the knowledge and cure of ſimple ſwellings, the knowledge and cure of the compounds is knowne eaſilie.
    - Inequallie, as if bloud exceed

The

The cure, wherein ought to be conſidered what is to be doone, which the efficient cauſe diſcouereth, requiring the taking away of it ſelfe, and that is by

- A verie good diet.
- Euacuation
  - Vniuerſall, as
    - By bloud letting
    - By purgations

    } Which perteine to the phyſician.
  - Particular, as
    - By deepe ſcarifieng.
    - By waſhing with ſalt water.
    - By the applieng of medicines fit for rotten ſores, as is that, which is made of the flower of orobus, or of cocle, or of beanes with oxymel or ſyrupus acetoſus.
    - Neither ſhall it be vnprofitable to waſh the place ſcarified euerie day with warme vineger & meath, and when the burning heat ſhall be aſſwaged, we muſt vſe the ointment called vnguẽtum Aegyptiacum. And if the diſeaſe ſhall be increaſed, we ſhall applie ſome of the trociskes of andron, or of polijdes, or of muſa, or of paſion exactlie beaten and delaied with vineger and wine, or arſenicum, a ſtrong medicine aboue all other. But the nature of the patient, and of the part affected by the aduiſe of Galen in his 2 booke to Glauco ought to be conſidered what time theſe medicines be applied, bicauſe all perſons are not healed with one remedie. To the which remedies, if the diſeaſe giue not place, the member that rotteth ought to be cut off: afterward the whole part ought to be cauterized with an hot iron, and annointed (as Paulus witneſſeth) with the iuice of leekes and ſalt. And when the putrifieng or rotting is ſtaied, thoſe medicines which diſſolue an eskarre, ought to be applied, as is butter, or anie like vnctuous thing. Furthermore, when the eskarre is diſſolued or fallen away, the part ought to be waſhed with vineger, and a plaiſter laid on it, which Take of honie halfe a pound, three yolkes of new laid egges, of flower of barley ſix ounces, of the which make a plaiſter: two daies after ten drams of myrrhe ought to be put vnto it, to the intent the vlcer may be the better mundified. The which well doone, thoſe medicines ought to be applied which fill vp with fleſh, and skin the ſore.

The cure, wherein is to be conſidered what is to be doone, the which the cauſe efficient ſheweth, which requireth the taking away of it ſelfe, and that

- With a good diet, which pertaineth to the phyſician.
- With medicines, as
  - By bloud letting on the ſame ſide, vntill ſwooning, by Galen in the 14 booke of the manner of healing, and 2 to Glauc. if nothing elſe let, by deepe ſcarifications. After them cupping glaſſes or horſeleeches, ought to be applied. Afterward let the place affected be waſhed with ſalt water, and applie the plaſter of Galen, which, Take of the male plantine, of lentils, of bread baked in an ouen, of euerie one like portion. To which being boiled in water, Auicen addeth alſo galles, or applieth that which is made of two pomegranats boiled in vineger. But it is beſt to annoint the parts lieng about with an ointment made of bole armonicke, oile of roſes and vineger.
  - And if the botch or carbuncle will giue vs anie delaie, it is brought to maturation or ripening, and opened with Auicens plaiſter made of figs, wheat and ſalt mingled together; or applie the plaiſter of Theodorike, the which is made of yolkes of egs and ſalt, or with that medicine, which, Take of honie, of ſalt, of wheat meale, and the yolkes of egs mingled together, after it ought to be mundified with the mundificatiue of ſmallage.
  - Furthermore, when the botch ſhall haue an eskarre, thoſe medicines which doo ſtronglie drie are profitablie applied, as is the pultis of Galen, made of the flower of orobus and oxymel.
  - When the botch is ioined with a maligne or miſcheeuous ſore, the ointment named vnguentum Aegyptiacum is a ſouereigne medicine, the root of dragons, and the root of ariſtolochia ſtamped in vineger, and laid vpon, lime, arſenicke and argall; or we muſt vſe an actuall cauter or hot burning iron, ſeeing that extreme remedies ought to be applied to extreme diſeaſes. The end of cauterizing or burning is, vntill there be in euerie part a ſenſible feeling of paine. Afterward the eskarre ought to be diſſolued and looſed, & when the botch is conſumed, we muſt vſe mundificatiues, and incarnatiues, of the which in the table of wounds and vlcers we haue written.

For that which the Surgeon dooth intend, whether he can accompliſh it or no, the crueltie of the diſeaſe and the member affected dooth ſhew. For

- Euerie botch of it ſelfe is dangerous.
- And if the accidents continuallie increaſe, or if it be (as Auicen writeth) in the emunctories or purging places of the bodie nigh to the principall parts, or about the ſtomach, or meate pipe, whereby the meate deſcendeth into the maw (as Celſus ſaith) it is iudged moſt dangerous: and ſo likewiſe if it be blackiſh, or wan like lead, it killeth all men, and contrarilie iudge of the contrarie.

- Naturalis, quæ est humor calidus & siccus, ex tenuiore parte chyli generatus; qui si peccat qualitate producit 2. ad Glau. Erisipela exquisitum cuius causa
  - Materialis. i. subiectiua, cutis est exterior, sed maximè faciei si Paulo adhibenda est fides, licèt tunc bili sanguinis aliqua portio sit admixta; ideò Paulus præcepit ex humeraria vena sanguinem euacuare.
  - Formalis
    - Tumor, Dolor } minor quàm in Phlegmone
    - Calor vehemens febrem excitans
    - Color rubeus ad flauum vergens, sed tactui subterfugit rursúsque illabitur.
  - Efficiens
    - Externa vt
      - Frictiones
      - Motus violenti
      - Insolatio
      - Medicamẽtorum calidorum admotio & eiusmodi
    - Interna vt
      - Bilis seu subtilior pars sanguinis feruidior
      - Temperamentum, Aetas, Victus ratio } Biliosa
- ♂ Bilis
  - Non naturalis, ídque vel
    - In se: aut
      - Quia bilis naturalis per putredinem aduritur
      - Quia vitellina non naturalis per aduſtionem in venis, hepate, & ventriculo fiat porracea, ærugino sa, vel prassina
    - Quæ si sint
      - Tenues
      - Mediocres
      - Crassæ
    - Producunt
      - Herpes miliare, licèt (teste Oribasio) aliquid pituitæ bili sit admixtum: sub his ponuntur Variolæ, & Morbilli 3. Epidemiarum.
      - Herpes excedens Galeno 14. Meth.
      - Phagedenæ. i. lupus & exulcerati cancri, de quibus vide inferiùs, cap. de cancro.
  - Ratione alterius humoris sibi permixti; ídque
    - Aequaliter, & æquales gignit affectus
    - Inæqualiter, vt si bili sit admixta minor portio.
      - Sanguinis, Pituitæ, Melãcholiæ } & generatur
        - Erisipelas phlegmonosum
        - Erisipelas œdematosum
        - Erisipelas scyrrhosum.

Curatio in qua conſideranda

Quid ſit agendum indicat morbi cauſa efficiens,quæ ſui ablationem requirit

Optima victus ratione in ſex rebus non naturalibus,ſecundùm { Qualitatem / Quantitatem } hæc phyſici ſunt.

Medicamento bilem euacuante ſi morbus eſt magnus, ſi verò paruus clyſtere tantùm,vt Galeno placuit

Localibus remedijs ſecundùm qualitatem contrariam humoris

Fluentis: infrigidantibus & reprimentibus, qualia ſunt Galeno ſolani ſuccus,ſemperuiuæ,portulacæ, pſillij, hyoſciami,lactucæ, & eiuſmodi; aut vnguentum album Galeni, cui ſi aceti paululùm adieceris præſtantius erit, actúque frigida ſemper ſunt applicanda, & liquida; & ſæpiùs amouenda priuſquàm manifeſtè incaleant, aut areſcant.Quibus miſceri poteſt (neceſſitate vrgente)opij aliquid, aut cicutæ,aut mandragoræ. Terminus applicandorum remediorum eſt coloris partis mutatio.14. Meth.

Fluxi: Vbi color fuerit mutatus, reſoluentia adhibenda ſunt, quale eſt quod ℞ foliorum altheæ lib.j. quæ decoquantur in aqua; & contuſis addatur olei roſacei vnc. iiij. argenti ſpumæ, ceruſæ an. 3. ij. s. iterum leuigantur cum ſucco ſolani, aut ſemperuiuæ, & micis panis adiunctis conficitur emplaſtrum & apponitur.

Quòd ſi fortè liuor apparuerit, cutis ſcarificetur, & ſuperapponatur cataplaſma ex hordeacea farina, & pluries aqua calida, aliquando muria (materia exiſtente craſſa) locus lauetur, vt materia craſſa foràs extrahatur.

Accidentium correctione vt { Doloris / Ardoris } Eiuſdem remedijs ſuprà in curatione phlegmonis citatis vtendum; ſicque faciendum, ſi materia ad interiora repat.

Quòd ſi eriſipelas exulceretur,adhibeatur vnguentum album,de litargyro,quibus ſi addatur aliquid recrementi plumbi,efficaciſſimum erit remedium.

An id quod intendit chirurgus poſſit perficere néne,indicant ſubſequentes aphoriſmi

Eriſipelas 6. aph. 25. ab exterioribus verti ad interiora,malum

In oſſis denudatione 7. aph. 19. Eriſipelas malum

Mulieri grauidæ 5. aph. 43. ſi in vtero ſuperueniat eriſipelas, mortale

Ab eriſipelate.5. aph. 44. putredo malum

Eriſipelata quæ capiti ſuperueniunt periculoſa eſſe ſolent, Paulo auctore.

Horum cauſa

Materialis.i.ſubiectiua, cutis in herpete miliari

Formalis
- cutis & caro ſuppoſita in herpete exedenti
- Puſtulæ paruæ ad milij formam
- Color flauus
- Puncturæ ad inſtar formicæ
- Exulceratio cutis ad carnem ſuppoſitam in herpete exedenti

Efficiens
- Bilis non naturalis cui eſt aliquid pituitæ admixtum in herpete miliari
- Bilis non naturalis craſſior & acrior in herpete exedenti

Curatio quæ perficitur cauſa efficientis amotione;ídq;

Optima victus ratione / Medicamentis purgantibus } ſed hæc phyſici ſunt.

Poſteà reprimentibus. Nam 14.Meth. reprimentia adhibẽda nõ ſunt corpore prauis humoribus referto. Quę reprimentia debẽt eſſe frigida & ſicca,vt ſunt vitis capreoli,folia rubi,& cani rubi,& plantaginis maris; poſthæc verò & lenticulã adiungere oportet, & aliquando mel, & farinam hordeaceam. Idq; faciendũ materia adhuc fluente.

Materia iam fluxa digerentibus vtendum vt cataplaſmate ex corticibus mali punici vino decoctis; & ſumac & hordei farina compoſito. Poſthęc exſiccantibus non valdè aſperis vtendũ,vt vulnus ad cicatricem perducatur. Quorum ſylua extat apud graues auctores; ideò illuc recurrendum, quando hic breuitati ſtudeamus.

- Naturall, which is an hot and drie humor, ingendred of the thinner part of the iuice of the meate ſo altered to a whiteneſſe in the ſtomach, and if it doo offend in qualitie, it bringeth foorth 2 ad Glauc. a perfect wild fire, whoſe cauſe
  - Materiall, by reaſon of the place, is the outward skin, but eſpeciallie of the face, if Paulus Aegineta is to be beleeued, though ſome portion of bloud be mingled with it, therefore Paulus biddeth to let bloud out of the head veine.
  - Formall
    - Swelling, Paine } leſſe than in an inflammation.
    - Vehement heat raiſing a feuer.
    - A reddiſh colour tending towards yellow, but by touching of it, it flieth awaie and quicklie returneth againe.
  - Efficient
    - Outward, as
      - Rubbings or chafings of the place.
      - Violent moouings.
      - Remaining in the hot ſunne.
      - The applieng of hot medicines, and ſuch like.
    - Inward, as
      - Choler, or the more ſubtile and hotter part of the bloud.
      - The temperature, The age, The diet } cholerike.
- 1. Choler
  - In it ſelfe, either
    - Becauſe natural choler is burned & putrified,
      - The which if they be
        - Thin
          - Bring forth
            - Ringwormes, although (as Oribaſius beareth witneſſe) ſome flegme is mingled with choler: vnder theſe be conteined the ſmall pocks & meaſels, after Hippo. in his 3 booke of the diſeaſes that went commonlie abroad.
            - The ſwelling termed a wild fire, after Galen in his 14 booke of the maner of healing.
            - Rotten eating vlcers, as the woolfe, or vlcered cancers, of the which read heereafter in the chapter for a cancer.
        - In a meane
        - Groſſe
    - Becauſe vnnatural choler like to the yolkes of egs, by burning in the veines, the liuer & ſtomach, becommeth greene like the colour of a leeke, or verdigreiſe,
  - Vnnatural and that either
    - Equallie, and it breeds equall diſeaſes.
    - By reaſon of another humor mingled with it, & that
      - Equallie, and it breeds equall diſeaſes.
      - Vnequallie, as if there ſhould be mingled a leſſer portion with choler
        - Of bloud
        - Of flegme
        - Of melancholie,

        } Then is ingendred a
        - Hot fierie inflammation.
        - Hot fierie ſwelling mixt with flegme.
        - Hot fierie ſwelling with hardneſſe.

The cure, in the which is to be conſidered
- What is to be doone, ỹ cauſe efficient of the diſeaſe diſcouereth, requiring the taking away of it ſelfe
  - By a verie good diet, in the ſix things not naturall, according to the { Qualitie, Quantitie, } These things perteine to the phyſician.
  - By a medicine purging choler, if the diſeaſe be great, but if it be litle, by a clyſter onelie, as Galen iudged.
- By locall remedies after the qualitie contrarie to the humor
  - Comming downe: by cooling and ſuch medicines as may driue backe the humor, as be in Galen the iuice of nightſhade, of houſleeke, of purſelane, of fleawoort, henbane, lettice, and ſuch like, or vnguentum album of Galen, to which if you put a little vineger, it will be the more excellent: and theſe actuallie cold are alwaies to be applied liquid, and they muſt oftentimes be remooued before they manifeſtlie wax hot or drie, to the which may be mingled (if neceſſitie ſo conſtreine) a little opium, or hemlocke, or mandrake, as ſoone as the color of the part altereth, after Galen in the 14 booke of the manner of healing.
  - Come downe alreadie: when the color ſhall be changed, we muſt vſe ſuch medicines as reſolue, as is that which Take of the leaues of althea, in Engliſh ſea mallow a pound, the which let be boiled in water, & to them being ſtamped let there be put of oile of roſes foure ounces, of lytargie, of ceruſe, of either of them two drams and a halfe: againe, let them be well wrought in the morter with the iuice of nightſhade, or of houſleeke, and crums of bread put vnto, and a plaiſter made and applied.
  - And if peraduenture the place doo appeere blacke and blew, let the skin be ſcarified, and let a pultis of barley flower be laid vpon, and let the place be manie times waſhed with warme water, and ſometimes with brine, if the matter be groſſe, to the intent the ſame may be drawne out.
  - With correction of the accidents, as { Of paine, Of burning } we muſt vſe the ſame remedies that were alledged aboue in curing of an inflammation, and ſo we ought to doo if the matter run into the inward parts.
  - And if the ſwelling called a wild fire breake out, let there be applied vnguentum album, and the ointment of lytarge, and if there be put vnto them the droſſe of lead, it will be a moſt ſouereigne medicine.

Whether that which the ſurgeon intendeth, may be accompliſhed or not, the aphoriſmes following doo ſhew.
- A ſwelling termed wild fire, to be turned from the outward parts to the inward, is a naughtie ſigne, 6. aph. 25.
- In the baring or nakedneſſe of a bone, an inflammation termed wild fire is euill. 7 aph. 19.
- If an inflammation termed wild fire come vpon the matrice of a woman being with child, ſhe is like to die. 5. aph. 43.
- A putrefaction comming vpon an inflammation termed wild fire, is an euill ſigne. 7. aph. 20.
- Swellings called wild fires comming vpon the head, are woont to be perilous, as Paulus Aegineta teacheth.

Materiall, that is to vnderſtand, wherein it is, is the vtmoſt skin in a ringworme, and the fleſh in the ſwelling called the eating wild fire.

The cauſe of theſe
- Formall
  - Litle wheales like the ſeeds of millin.
  - Yellow color.
  - Pricking as it were of a piſmeire or ant.
  - The eating of the skin to the fleſh, in the ſwelling termed the eating wild fire.
- Efficient
  - Choler vnnaturall, which hath ſome flegme mingled withall in a ringworme.
  - Choler vnnaturall, groſſer & ſharper in the ſwelling termed the eating wild fire.

The cure which is atchiued by putting awaie of the efficient cauſe, and that
- By a verie good diet. By purging medicines. } But theſe perteine to the phyſician.
- After this with ſuch medicines as haue force to driue backe the humor. For in Galens 14 booke of the manner of curing, medicines hauing force to driue backe, ought not to be applied in a bodie ſtuft with ill humors, which medicines ought to be cold and drie, as be the tendrils of the vine, the leaues of the bramble and blackeberrie tree, & of the male plantaine. After theſe we muſt put vnto both ducks meate, ſometimes honie, and alſo barley flower, which is to be doone when the matter is comming downe.
- When the matter is alreadie come downe, we muſt vſe ſuch medicines as may drie & ſoke vp and comfort the part, as the pultis made of the rindes of a pomegranat ſod in wine, & ſumach, & the barley flower laid on. After theſe things we ought to vſe drieng medicines, but not verie rough, to the intent it may be brought to skinning, of which medicines there is great ſtore in graue authors, therefore to them we muſt reſort, ſeeing that heere we ſtudie to be briefe.

- Pituitæ
  - Naturalis, quæ est frigida & humida, substantia cruda, colore vergens ad quandam albedinem: quæ si peccat quantitate producit Oedema, cuius causa
    - Materialis.i.subiectiua,quælibet est corporis pars exterior
    - Formalis
      - Tumor laxus, si quis prematur digitis,vestigium reliquit
      - Color albus
      - Doloris expers
    - Efficiens
      - Humor pituitosus naturalis
      - Temperamentum
      - Aetas
      - Victus ratio
      - } frigida & humida
  - D.Frigidi, vt
    - In se, quia conuertitur in substantiam
      - Aquosam
      - Et producunt tumorem
    - Non naturalis, vel
      - Aquosum, sub quo phlictenæ, cuius causa
        - Materialis
          - Corpus vniuersum, vt in ascite 6.sym.causis
          - Caput
          - Scrotum
          - Testiculi
          - Pedes
          - Iuncturæ
        - Formalis
          - Tumor laxus & splendens cùm ad lucem intuetur
          - Reliqua œdematis signa
        - Efficiens
          - Imbecillitatis calidi innati
          - Serosus humor pituitosus
          - Temperamentum
          - Aetas
          - Victus ratio
          - } humida
      - Flatuosum
        - Vide hoc signum ♀
      - Nodos, glandulas, & eiusmodi
      - Nodos duros insanabiles
      - Fistulas & vlcera scrofulosa, de quibus tabula de vlceribus erit descriptum.
      - Flatuosam
      - Crassã
      - Gipseã
      - Salsam
    - Admixtione aliorum humorum, idque vel
      - Aequaliter, & æquales gignit affectus
      - Inæqualiter vt si pituita superet
        - Sanguinem
        - Bilem
        - Melancholiam
        - } Generatur
          - Oedema phlegmonosum
          - Oedema erisipelatosum
          - Oedema scyrrhosum
  - Melancholiæ: vide sequens signum. ♄.

Curatur cauſæ efficientis abſolutione, ídque conſequimur
- Optima victus ratione in ſex rebus non naturalibus ſecundùm debitam
  - Qualitatem
  - Quantitatem
- Medicamentis ſecundùm debitam qualitatem cõtrariam humoris
  - Fluentis vt
    - Præparatione oxymellite aliquo & euacuatione per phlegmagoga — Hæc ad Phyſicum attinent.
    - Repercuſſione ſiccantibus & digerentibus; Quæ variantur iuxta morbi tempora, vt in principio ſpongiam nouam, vel aliam lixiuio ablutam, in poſca (vt bibi poſſit) imbutam, & ligatam, ab inferiori parte incipiens arctiùs, & ſuprà deſinens remiſſiùs, vt 14. Meth. & ſecundo ad Glau. bonum eſt. Quòdſi huic remedio acetum amplius, vel modicum aluminis (poſca non proficiente) addideris, remedium incrementi tempore valdè conueniens effeceris.
  - Fluxi vt
    - Euacuatione, puris reſoluentibus in ſtatu & declinatione admotis, vt eſt ſpongia noua in lixiuio imbuta ex cinere fici, vitis, & quercus præparato; & applicata.
    - In œdemate inueterato ſecundo ad Glau. Galenus vtebatur olei vnctione, & ſpongiam lixiuio plenam arctiùs ſuperligabat.
    - Maturatione. Si œdema tendit in putredinem, vnguentum è ſuccis Diachylon, præcipuè illud Rogerij maximè confert.
    - Apertione ferro candenti, aut medicamento cauſtico; Deinde ſordes vnguento Apoſtolorum, vel mundificatiuo ex apio & abſinthij ſucco detergatur.
    - Accidentium correctione, vt
      - Doloris. Quod ſedatur œſipo humida, vel vino cocto, aut cerato ex oleo camomillino, de abſinthio, ſpica, & cera præparato.
      - Duritici: emollitur, & reſoluitur medulla bubula, aut ceruina, aut alia ſimili.

Curatio cauſæ efficientis amotione perficitur, ídque
- Optima victus ratione
- Calidi innati reſtauratione
- Seroſi humoris per aluum & vrinas euacuatione

} Quæ omnia ad Medicum attinent.

- Seroſi humoris in parte affecta euacuatione & exſiccatione, vt oxi rhodino & ſale. 14. Meth. 2. ad Glauconem. Spongia noua lixiuio imbuta, cui ſit admixtum alumen ſulfur & nitrum. Aut hoc emplaſtro Auicennæ quod ℞ ſeminum ſinapis, ſeminum vrticæ, ſulfuris, ſpumæ maris, ariſtolochiæ rotundæ, bdelij an. vnc. j. ammoniaci, olei antiqui, ceræ an. vnc. ij. Quòdſi hoc emplaſtro curari non poteſt, inciſione cum ferro vtendum, deinde detergendum, & aliorum ſordidorum vlcerum more, curandum.

- Of flegme
  - In his owne proper nature, which is a cold and moiſt humor, thin of ſubſtance, in colour turning to whitiſhneſſe, which in caſe it offend in quantitie, it bringeth foorth the ſwelling properlie called of the Greekes œdema, in Engliſh a ſwelling of naturall flegme, whoſe cauſe
    - Materiall, that is to ſay, by reaſon of the place it occupieth, is anie outward part of the bodie.
    - Formall
      - A ſlacke or foggie ſwelling, which if it be preſſed with the fingers, it leaueth behind the print of them.
      - The colour white.
      - Without paine.
    - Efficient
      - A flegmatike naturall humor.
      - Temperature
      - Age
      - Diet
      - } cold and moiſt.
- D. Of cold, as
  - Degenerating from his owne nature, either
    - Of it ſelfe without any other, when it is throughly changed into a ſubſtance, either
      - Wateriſh
        - And they bring foorth a ſwelling
          - Wateriſh, vnder which be thoſe puſhes called of the Græcians phlyctenæ in Engliſh bliſters, whoſe cauſe
            - Materiall is
              - The whole bodie, as in the waterie dropſie after Galen in the 6 booke of the cauſes of accidents.
              - The head.
              - The cod.
              - The ſtones.
              - The feet.
              - The ioints.
            - Formall
              - A foggie ſwelling and ſhining at the vewing of the light.
              - The other ſignes be all one with œdema.
            - Efficient
              - Feeblenes of naturall heat.
              - A cold, flegmatike weeriſh, thin humor like to whey.
              - Temperature
              - Age
              - Diet
              - } moiſt.
          - Windie,
            - Knots, kernels, and ſuch like.
            - } Seeke this ſigne. ♀.
          - Groſſe,
            - Hard knots and vncurable.
          - Like glaſſe in melting,
            - Fiſtules and vlcers of the nature of the kings euill, whoſe deſcriptions ſhall be ſet downe in the table of vlcers.
          - Saltiſh,
    - Mingled with other humors, and that either
      - Equallie, and ingendreth equall diſeaſes.
      - Vnequallie, as if flegme in the mingling hath the maiſterie of
        - Bloud,
        - Choler,
        - Melancholie,
        - Then cõmeth foorth that ſwelling called of the Greekes œdema, in Engliſh
          - A flegmatike inflammation.
          - A flegmatike fierie hot ſwelling.
          - A flegmatike hard ſwelling.

Of melancholie: See this ſigne following. ♄.

It is cured by taking awaie of the efficient cauſe, and that we atteine vnto

- With the beſt diet in the ſix things not naturall, according to the due
  - Qualitie
  - Quantitie.
- With medicines according to the due qualitie contrarie to the humor
  - Comming downe, as
    - By preparing the humor by ſome oxymell, and by euacuation, with medicines that purge flegme. — These perteine to the phyſician.
    - By medicines that haue force to driue backe the humor, by drieng and reſoluing medicines, the which doo varie according to the time of the diſeaſe. As for example. In the beginning it is good to applie a new ſponge, or an other waſhed in lee, and ſteeped in water and vineger ſo mingled that it may be droonke, and bound to the part, beginning more ſtreightlie from the lower part, and ending aboue more ſlackelie, after Galen in his 14 booke of the manner of healing, and in his 2 booke to Glauco. And if you put to this medicine more vineger, or a little alume (the foreſaid water and vineger mingled, not preuailing) you ſhall make the remedie in the time of the increaſing of the diſeaſe greatlie conuenient.
    - Come downe, as
      - By euacuation, with medicines that doo meerely reſolue the extremitie of the diſeaſe, and in the declining and decaieng of it, as is a new ſponge dipt in lee made of the aſhes of the figtree, vine, & oke, & applied.
      - In a flegmatike ſwelling that hath continued long. Galen in his 2 booke to Glauco vſed annointing with oile, and after he bound moſt ſtreightlie a ſponge vpon it full of lee.
      - By bringing of the flegmatike ſwelling to matter or riping: if it tend to putrefaction; the ointment made of iuices named diachylon, eſpeciallie that of Rogers dooth moſt good.
      - By opening of it with a cauterie or glowing hot iron, or a cauſtike medicine named in Engliſh coroſiue: afterward let the filth or matter be clenſed with the ointment of vnguentum Apoſtolorum, or els let it be wiped awaie with the mundificatiue made of ſmallage, and with the iuice of wormewood.
      - By correcting of the accidents, as of
        - Paine, which is aſſwaged by the moſt fat woll growing in the flanke of a ſheepe, named in Latine œſypum humidum, & applied; or wine being boiled, with a ſerecloth made of oile of camomill, of wormewood, of ſpike and wax.
        - Hardnes, which is made ſoft & reſolued by the marow of an oxe, or of an hart, or other like.

The cure of the cauſe efficient is performed by putting awaie of it, and that

- By a verie good diet.
- By reſtoring of inward naturall heat.
- By the auoiding of the wheyiſh humor by the ſtoole and by vrine.

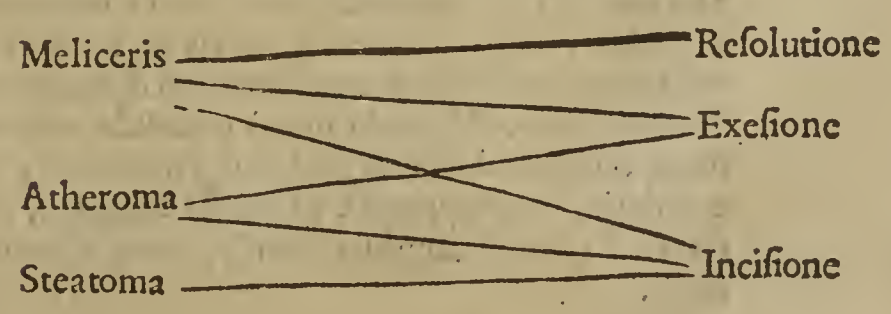
  All which perteine to the phyſician.
- By the auoiding of the wheyiſh humor in the diſeaſed part, and drieng of it vp, as with oxyrhodinon and ſalt, after Galen in his 14 booke of the manner of healing, and his 2 to Glauco, with a new ſponge dipt in lee, to which is mingled alume, brimſtone, and ſaltpeter, or with this plaiſter of Auicen, which Take of muſtardſeed, of netleſeed, of brimſtone, of the pumiſh ſtone, and of the root of ariſtolochia rotunda, of bdelium, of euerie one an ounce, of gum ammoniake, of old oile, of wax, of ech one two ounces. And if it cannot be healed by this plaiſter, we muſt vſe inciſion with a knife, afterward we muſt mundifie it, and cure it of

♀. Flatuosum cuius causa
- Materialis. i. subiecti-ua
  - Membrana, quæ circundat musculos, viscera aut ossa.
  - Ventriculum
  - Intestina vt in colicis
  - Peritoneum vt in timpanite
- Formalis
  - Tumor tactui renitens, & sonum reddit vt tympanum quando percutitur.
  - Splendet
  - Dolor adest tentiuus
- Efficiens
  - Externa vt contusio
  - Interna vt
    - Imbecillitas caloris natiui 6. de morborum & symp. causis
    - Meatus densitas ex Auicenna
    - Materia humida.

♀
- Nodi, seu dubelete Auicennæ
- Glandulæ, ganglia, seu lupia
- Broncocele. i. botium, seu hernia gutturis
- Scrofulæ. i. strumæ, seu cherades
- Fugile Auicennæ. i. bubo Guidonis. i. parotidæ
- Steatomata, sub quibus napta, in quibus veluti adeps reperitur
- Atheromata, quæ in se continent quid pulti simile
- Meliceides, sub quibus testudo, & talpa, quæ in se continent humorem substantiam mellis referentem.

Horũ omnium causa
- Materialis quelibet ferè corporis pars exterior, licèt quorundam sit pars propria, vt ex eorum natura videre licet.
- Formalis
  - Tumores concolores
  - Renitentes tactui
  - Indolentes
  - Mobiles qui cystim habent.
  - Immobiles qui cystim non habent.
- Efficiens pituita crassa, quæ si diutiùs in parte affecta aliquando maneat, in varias formas mutatur, etenim lapides, arenæ, ligna, carbones, amurca & eiusmodi in abscessibus inueniuntur.

Hîc ob chartæ penuriam curatio particularis Steatomatis Atheromatis, & Méliceridis in schemate adnotatur.



Verùm animaduerte ne cystis illa incidendo disrumpatur, aut exedendo portio aliqua relinquatur.

Curatur

Curatur cauſę efficientis abolitione: vt

Optima victus ratione,qua color natiuus reſtauratur, & virtus concoctrix roboratur, quæ ad phyſicum pertinet.

Vaporum extenuatione
Meatuum apertione
} Hæc medicamentis extenuantibus, & calefacientibus perficitur, & alterantur prout magis vel minus ſunt ctaſſi & denſi.

Horum remediorum materia apud Galenum 24. Meth. reperitur. Vbi in artubus tumore flatuoſo ſine dolore exiſtente ſpongiam lixiuio imbutam adhibet. Dolore præſente antequam ſpongiam applicet oleo aliquo diſcutiente partem affectam inungit. Porrò ſi ex contuſione tumor flatuoſus naſcatur, in principio ipſe vtitur ſapa, vino, exiguo aceto & oleo ſimul mixtis, oleum & vinum addens & minuens, pro doloris ratione. Nam maximo exiſtente dolore, vinum & oleum maiori portione addit; in minori verò dolore, minuit. Tranſacto principio,& ceſſante dolore,lixiuium & acetum loco vini medicamento imponit. Cæterùm, ſi flatuoſus tumor fuerit eleuatus à materia venenoſa cum dolore intollerabili, & vehementi calore per membra diſcurrens; quod periculo vtique non vacat: nullum tutius remedium inueniri poteſt, quàm vbi in parte quapiam collectus ſit, partem ipſam protinùs infrà ſupráque adligare, ac in medio nouacula,vel ferro candenti tumorem aperire. Deinde hiantem plagam aloe, boloarmenia ex roſaceo & aceto diſſolutis implere. Tranſactis tribus diebus vel quatuor,vulnus carne opplere,& ad cicatricem producere.

Curantur cauſæ efficientis remotione: vt

Optima victus ratione
Medicamentis per aluum,& vrinas pituitam educentibus admotione
} Phyſici ſunt.

Reſolutione per halitum in pituitoſis tumoribus mollibus, & paruis, veluti eſt lupia in brachijs, cruribus, & ſummis partibus exiſtentibus; vbi tumor eſt ex diſſectione, ne particula mutila reddatur, tandiu molliter perfricantur, vſque dum aliquantulum incaleſcant, & ſeipſis molliores quodammodo fiant. poſteà pars affecta aliqua re ſolida percutiatur, vt cyſtis diſrumpatur & humor diſſipetur; poſteà lamina plumbea ſuper arctè ligetur. Quòdſi caput aut frontem occupabunt, præcidi poſſunt, & auelli, poſt quorum auulſionem, medicamentis vtitor cruentis vulneribus dicatis.

Eadem ratione (licèt validioribus remedijs) curantur tumores pituitoſi duri & magni, vt emplaſtro Galeni 6. de comp. med. ſecundum genera, quod ℞ olei veteris lib. j. viridis æris 3. xiij. picis ſiccæ vnc. vj. laudani vnc. iij. litargyri lib. j. Galbani vnc. iij. litargyrum cum oleo incoquito, cùm autem inſpiſſata fuerit pix & ærugo immittuntur, deinde laudanum galbanúmque, atque ſic in mortario transfuſa ſubiguntur, & vſui reſeruatur. Verùm ſi remedia huc ſpectantia plura requiris, multa extat copia apud graues auctores ad ſtrumas dicatas, ideò illuc recurre.

Suppuratione,quando his remedijs nil proficimus haliabbatis emplaſtro, aut quid ſimile quod conſtat farina hordei pice & olibano cum lotio pueri,vel decocto coriandri,vt placuit Auicennæ,ſimul mixtis,vtitor.

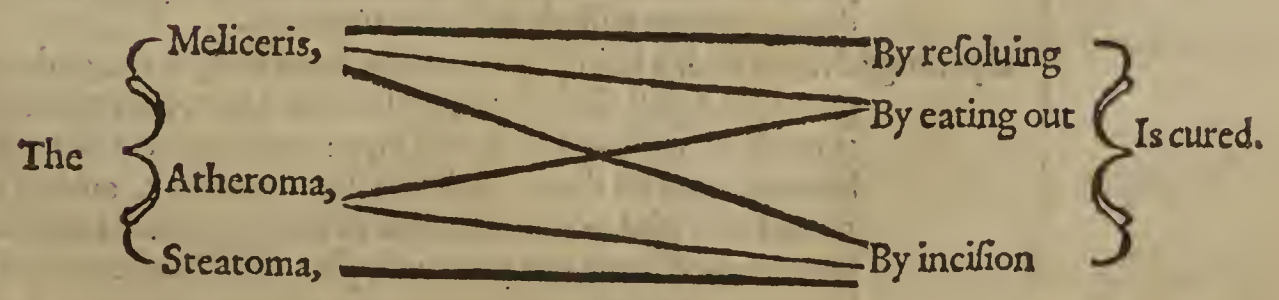
Apertione,aut
Ferro vt docuit nos Albucaſis,& deterſione vnguento Apoſtolorum aut Aegyptiaco medicamento exedenti, quale eſt illud quod conſtat calce & ſapone; poſteà cruſtam ſecundum longum verſus profundum incidito, & aliquo exedente medicamento vulnus impleto. inter quæ valdè eſt efficax arſenicum ad quantitatem medij grani frumenti adhibitum in robuſtis corporibus & membris à principalibus remotis, nam in delicatis corporibus & membris principibus propinquis minori quantitate imponendum & circumiacentes partes vnguento populeo ne illinito. Quando porrò glandula erit corrupta (quod ex duritie & tumore cruſtæ inductæ dignoſcitur) tunc cruſta butiro erit reſoluenda, quæ vbi exciderit, ſi quicquam ex glandula remanſit, Aegyptiaco vnguento remouendum. At ſi nihil ampliùs ſuperſit, more aliorum vlcerum ad ſanitatem perducatur.

♀. Windie swellings, whose cause
- Materiall by reason of the place, is
  - The skin which compasseth the muscles, entrails, and bones.
  - The stomach.
  - The guts, as in coliks.
  - The rime of the bellie, as in a tympanie.
- Formall
  - A swelling which yeeldeth not to the touch of the finger, and soundeth like a bell when it is striken.
  - It shineth.
  - It hath a retching paine.
- Efficient
  - Outward, as brusing.
  - Inward, as
    - The weakenes of naturall heat, after Galen in his 6 booke of the causes of diseases and their accidents.
    - The straightnes of the passages, after Auicen.
    - Moist matter.

♀. The
- Knots, called of Auicen dublets,
- Waxen kernels, or ganglie of the Græcians,
- Great bunches in the throte, not vnlike the comming downe of a rupture,
- Kings euill,
- Guido his bubo or flegmatike swelling in the kernels of the eare, the Greekes flegmatike parotis, and Auicens fugill.
- Steatomata, vnder which is the fleshie apostemenatta conteined, so called of the likelihood it hath with the flesh of the buttocks, wherein fattie matter is conteined,
- Atheromata, which haue in them substance like the pap of sodden barley,
- Melicerides, vnder which the swellings like to a torteise or mole are comprehended, which haue in them a humor like to the substance of honie.

The causes of all these, as
- Materiall, is almost euerie part of the bodie, although it be proper to some, as we may see by their nature.
- Formall
  - Swellings of one colour.
  - Not yelding to the touch.
  - Without any paine
  - Moueable, if they be coted in a skin.
  - Immœoueable, if they haue none.
- Efficient, grosse flegme, which if it continue long in the diseased part at anie time, it is changed into manie fashions: for stones, wood, coles, leeze of wine and such like be found in apostems.

Heere for want of paper the particular cures of Steatoma, Atheroma, and Meliceris, be set downe in this figure following.



But take heed the skin or bed it lieth in be not broken in cutting; or by eating asunder anie portion be left behind.

A verie good order of diet, whereby naturall heat is reſtored, & the power which concocteth and digeſteth is ſtrengthened: and this perteineth to the phyſician.

Making the vapours thin and ſubtile
Opening of the paſſages.
} These are atchiued by medicines that haue power to heat and make thin, and they be altered as they be more or leſſe groſſe and thicke.

A windie ſwelling is cured by remooving of the efficient cauſe, as by

The matter of theſe remedies is found in Galen in his 14 booke of the manner of healing: where he applieth vnto a windie ſwelling being in the lims without paine, a ſponge dipt in lee: but when there is paine, before he dooth applie the ſponge, he annoints the part affected with ſome reſoluing oile. Furthermore, if the windie ſwelling come of bruſing, in the beginning he vſeth cute, wine, and a little vineger and oile mingled together, increaſing or diminiſhing the oile and wine, according as the paine is. For when the paine is verie great, he putteth vnto it oile & wine in a greater portion, and in leſſe paine a leſſer portion. When the beginning of the diſeaſe is paſt and the paine is ceaſſed, he putteth into the medicine lee and vineger in ſteed of wine; but if the windie ſwelling ſhall riſe of a venemous matter with intollerable paine, and ſhall run diuerſlie by the parts with exceeding heat, which in verie deed is not without danger, no better nor ſurer remedie can be found, than what time it is gathered in anie part, foorthwith to bind the ſaid part aboue and beneath, and to open the ſwelling in the middeſt with a raſor or hot burning iron; after to fill the gaping wound with aloes, bole armoniacke diſſolued in oile of roſes and vineger, and after three or foure daies be paſt, to applie ſuch things as will fill the wound with fleſh, and heale it vp.

A verie good order of diet.
Medicines purging flegme by the ſtoole and by vrine,
} By the aduiſe of the phyſician.

Knots, kernels, and ſuch like ingendred of groſſe matter, be cured by remooving of the efficient cauſe, as by

Reſoluing medicines, by vapouring or breathing out in ſoft little flegmatike ſwellings, as is the diſeaſe called lupia, which is a ſoft round knottineſſe like to hops gathered of flegmatike matter in the ioints and drie places, about the armes, legs, and vttermoſt parts: where there is feare by cutting, leaſt anie member be maimed, there the parts be rubbed and chafed ſoftlie ſo long vntill they wax ſomewhat warme, and become after a certeine manner ſofter than of them ſelues: afterward let the part affected be ſtriken with ſome heauie thing, that the skin or place where the apoſteme lieth may be broken, and the humor let out: then let a plate of lead be ſtreightlie bound thereon: and if they ſhall take the head or forehead, they may be cut or pulled awaie, after the pulling awaie whereof, vſe cloſing medicines, ſuch as are appointed for bloudie wounds.

The ſame waies (although with ſtronger remedies) hard and great flegmatike ſwellings be healed, as with Galens plaiſter in his 6 booke of the compoſition of medicines after diuerſe ſorts: the which plaiſter Receiueth of old oile one pound, of verdigreaſe 13 drams, of ſtone pitch ſix ounces, of ladanum three ounces, of lytarge a pound, of galbanum three ounces, boile the lytarge with the oile, when it ſhall waxe thicke, the pitch and verdigreaſe be put in, after this the ladanum and galbanum, and ſo they being powred into a morter be beaten and ſtirred about and reſerued for vſe: but if you require more remedies perteining to this purpoſe, there is great plentie of them in graue authors ordeined againſt the kings euill, therefore reſort thither.

Suppuration or bringing them to matter. When we profit nothing by theſe remedies, we vſe the plaiſter of Halie the abbat, or ſome ſuch like, which conſiſteth of barley flower, pitch, & frankincenſe, with the vrine of a boy, or els with the decoction of coriander, as Auicen willeth, mingled together.

Opening of them with a knife, as Albucaſus hath taught vs, and mundifieng them with vnguentum Apoſtolorum, or vnguentum Aegyptiacum, or a coroſiue, as is that which is made of vnſlaked lime and ſope: afterward cut the eskarre likewiſe towards the bottome, and fill the wound with ſome coroſiue, among which arſenicke is of verie great force vſed in the quantitie of halfe a grane of wheat, in ſtrong bodies & members farre off from the principall parts; for in delicate and tender bodies, and members neere to the principall parts, it is to be applied in leſſe quantitie, and annoint the parts about with vnguentum populeon.

Furthermore, when a wax kernell ſhall be corrupt, which is knowne by the hardnes and ſwelling of the eskarre that is made, then the eskarre is to be clenſed with butter, the which when it ſhall fall awaie, if anie thing remaine of the wax kernell, it ought to be remooued with vnguentum Aegyptiacum, but if nothing further remaine, let it be healed

- Naturalis, quæ est boni sanguinis fex, colore nigra, sapore acetosa, quæ si peccat quãtitate verum scyrrhum, sed non exquisitum procreat, tamen 14. Meth. ne nominibus contendat Galenus etiam & hoc exquisitum nominari permittit, cuius causa
  - Materialis. i. subiectiua, quælibet est corporis pars exterior
  - Formalis
    - Tumor durus ferè insensibilis
    - Tactui renitens
    - Colore fusco vel liuido
    - Dolore carens
  - Efficiens
    - Humor melancholicus naturalis
    - Temperamentum
    - Aetas
    - Victus ratio

    } melancholica.

- Ꮒ. Melancholiæ.
  - Non naturalis, vel
    - In se, vt
      - Quando humor melancholicus torretur, & putrefit. 14. Meth. li. de atra bile & 4. Aph. 21. Quando reliqui humores per assationem in atram bilem conuertunt. hæcque 3. prog. 29. prima est deterior
        - Generantur cãcri vlcerati vel non vlcerati, qui cancri occulti appellantur, quorum causa
          - Materialis, id est, subiectiua, quælibet est corporis pars exterior, sed præcipuè faciei, & mulierum mammæ.
          - Formalis
            - Tumor liuidus seu niger
            - Venæ quæ in ambitu sunt intumescunt.
            - Tumor visu mollis, tactu durus
            - Dolor pungitiuus
            - Quòd si exulceretur, saniem olidam mittit
            - Profundum suffodit
          - Efficiens humor melancholicus non naturalis.
      - Quando humores incuria medicinimis infrigidando aut resoluendo lapidescunt & tunc generantur
        - Scyrrhi illegitimi, sed non exquisiti, vt quando pars non omninò sine sensu est, sed ægrè sentit.
        - Scyrrhi exquisiti; quando sine sensu omninò in Tophaceam naturam concretus est humor, & hos tanquam incurabiles curare ne aggreditor.
    - Admixtione aliorum humorum, vel
      - Aequaliter, & æquales gignit affectus
      - Inæqualiter vt si melancholia superet
        - Sanguinem
        - Bilim
        - Pituitam

        } Producit
        - Scyrrhum phlegmonosum
        - Scyrrhum erisipelatosum
        - Scyrrhum œdematosum.

Curatur

Curatur cauſę efficientis profligatione, vt

- Optima victus ratione
- Euacuatione { Sanguinis miſſione } Medico ſunt propria. / Pharmacia
- Repercuſſione aliqua moderata in principio
- Reſolutione: Quæ fit medicamentis mixtam facultatem habentibus. Quale eſt medicamentum Raſis 7. ad Almanſorem, quod ℞ Bdelij, ammoniaci, galbani an. par. æqua. terantur in mortario cum oleo de lilio, deinde ſume mucillaginem fænigręci, ſeminis lini & ficuum ad pondus omnium prædictorum, terantur omnia ſimul donec in vnum coeant, & fiat emplaſtrum. Vel cataplaſmate Galeni 14. Meth. vtere quod conſtituitur ex radicibus altheæ, adipe anatis, vel gallinę, liquatis, & contuſis.

Curationem conſequimur cauſæ efficientis amotione, vt

- Optima victus ratione
- Euacuatione
  - Vniuerſali vt { Sanguinis miſſione / Pharmacia } ad phyſicum attinent.
  - Particulari; vt ſi per chirurgiam cancrum ſanari liceat, quod vitioſum eſt, prorſus excindito, & ſanguinem ſatis multum effluere ſinito, craſſiorémque ex vicinis partibus exprimito, atque affectum tandem vt reliqua vlcera ſanato.

Curantur

- Repellentibus in principio ante medicamentum, & in purgatione, vt ſolani ſucco vel medicamento ex pompholige, aut diapalma doloroſo loco applicatis medicamentis emollientibus, & reſoluentibus, vt medulla vitulina, ceruina, & ſepo vrſino aut taurino, & adipe anſerina, aut gallinacea cum radicibus altheæ, aut folijs maluæ decoctis, contuſis, & applicatis. Quibus, materia emollita, ſi acetum admiſceatur efficaciſſimum. 14. Meth. erit remedium. Sed vide ordinem quem ſecutus eſt Galenus ſecundo ad Glau. in cura Cercilij pueri ſcyrrhum in femore habentis in ſcyrrhoſis affectibus tendonibus & ligamentis contingentibus, quotidie pars oleo haud adſtringente, quale eſt ſabinum, aut in quo altheæ radix, aut cucumeris aſinini incocta ſit, perfundenda eſt; deinde lapis pyrites, aut eo quo triticum teritur igni candens aceto acerrimo extinguendus eſt, & in fumo aſcendente pars affecta commoueri debet, atque exinde rurſus medicamentum quod emolliat imponendum.

Finis Tumorum præter naturam.

Vulnus

- Naturall, which is the dregs of verie good bloud, in color blacke, in taſte ſower, which offending in quantitie ingendreth a right hard ſwelling, but not perfect: although Galen in his 14 booke of the manner of healing, to the intent he would not ſtriue about termes, ſuffereth this kind alſo to be called perfect, whoſe cauſe
  - Materiall, by reaſon of the place, is anie outward part of the bodie.
  - Formall
    - An hard ſwelling almoſt without any feeling.
    - Not yeelding when it is touched.
    - Of browne or leadden colour.
    - Without anie paine.
  - Efficient
    - A right melancholie humor of the groſſer bloud.
    - Temperature
    - Age
    - Diet
    - } Melancholike.
- ℏ. Of melancholie
  - Vnnaturall, either
    - In it ſelfe, as
      - When the melancholike humor is burnt and putrified, after Galen in the 14 booke of the manner of healing, & in the booke of melancholie, and vpon the 21 aphoriſme, the 4 booke, when the reſt of the humors by ouermuch heat are turned into choler ſhining as blacke as a cole, and this firſt is the woorſt, as we may read 3 of prognoſt. comment. 29, whereof are ingendred
        - Cancers vlcerate, or not vlcerate, which are called hidden cancers, whoſe cauſe
          - Materiall, by reaſon of the place, is anie outward part of the bodie, but eſpeciallie of the face, or of womens breaſts.
          - Formall,
            - A ſwelling of leadden color or ſomewhat blacke.
            - Swelling of the veines round about the place affected.
            - Swelling in ſight ſoft, but in touching hard.
            - A pricking paine.
            - If it breake out to a ſore, the matter that runneth from it is ſtinking.
            - It eateth deepe.
          - Efficient, an vnnaturall melancholie humor.
      - When the humors, by the negligence of the phyſician, by too much cooling or reſoluing wax hard & ſtonie, whereof then be ingendred
        - Baſtard hard ſwellings, but not perfect, as when the part is not vtterlie void of ſenſe, but hath ſome feeling with much adoo.
        - Perfect hard ſwellings, when the humor is ſo thoroughlie congeled, that it hath no feeling at all, but is growen into a ſtonie nature, and theſe are not to be medled withall, becauſe they be vncurable.
    - By the mingling of other humors, either
      - Equallie, and doo ingender like effects.
      - Vnequallie, as if melancholie in mixture haue the ſwaie ouer
        - Bloud,
        - Choler,
        - } It ingendreth a
          - Hard ſwelling inflamed
          - Hard ſwelling fierie hot.

The true hard ſwelling being not perfect, is cured by the driuing away of the efficient cauſe

- By a verie good order of diet.
- By auoiding the matter either by {Bloud letting, / Purgations,} Which be proper to the phyſician.
- By ſome medicine that moderatelie driueth backe the humor in the beginning.
- By reſoluing, which is doone by medicines which haue a mixt facultie, as is Raſis medicine in his 7 booke to Almanſor, which Taketh of bdellium, ammoniacum, galbanum, of ech like parts: let them be ſtamped in a morter with oile of lillies, then take the mucillage of fenigreke, of linſeed, & figs, as much in weight as of all them aforeſaid: let them be tempered all together, vntill they be well incorporated, and make it into a plaiſter. Or vſe Galens pultis in his 14 booke of the manner of healing, which is made of the roots of althea, the greaſe of a ducke or hen melted and beaten togither.

The cure of the cancer or crabbie ſwelling is doone by remouing of the efficient cauſe,

- By a verie good order of diet.
- By euacuation
  - Vniuerſall, either {By bloud letting, / By purgations,} Theſe perteine to the phyſician.
  - Particular, if the cancer maie be healed by ſurgerie, doo you cut cleane awaie that which is corrupted, and ſuffer bloud to run out abundantlie, & wring withall the groſſer bloud out of thoſe parts that be neere the ſore; then heale it vp in time as you are woont to doo other ſores.

Hard cancers not vlcered but yet breeding in the vtmoſt parts, and not deepe, are cured

By medicines that are of force to driue backe the humor before you purge, and when you purge, as with the iuice of nightſhade, or a medicine of pomphilix, or diapalma, or Galens plaiſter of diacalciteos, being applied to the place affected. And for the cure of a hard ſwelling not abſolute and ſenſeleſſe, you muſt vſe mollifieng and reſoluing medicines, as the marrow of a calfe, or of a hart, and beare or buls ſewet, and gooſe or hens greaſe with the roots of holliocke, or with the leaues of mallowes boiled, ſtamped & applied: by the which the matter being mollified, if vineger be mingled therewith, it is a moſt ſouereigne remedie, after Galen in his 14 booke of the manner of healing. But conſider the order which he hath ſet downe in his 2 booke to Glauc. in the cure of Cercilius boy, hauing a hard ſwelling in his thigh. And in caſe it be in the tendons or ligaments, the part ought to be fomented dailie with oile that is not aſtringent, as is the oile called ſabinum; in ſteed whereof we vſe camomill, or with the oile wherein the root of holliockes or wild cucumbers be ſodden. After this, a marcheſite ſtone or a peece of a milſtone is to be made glowing hot in the fire, and quenched in verie ſharpe vineger, and the part affected ought to be mooued and waued ouer the ſmoke thereof, then the medicine which mollifieth is to be renewed and applied againe.

The end of ſwellings againſt nature.

A wound

- Vulnus 3. Meth. est solutio continuitatis ex vulnerando in carnola parte relicta, cuius differentię sumuntur, vel à
  - Natura particularium in quibus consistunt, vt in parte
    - Similari
      - Molli, vt in: Carne; Pinguedine
      - Dura, vt in: Osse; Iunctura
      - Neruo
        - Puncto & punctura est vel: Cæca. a.; Hiat.
        - Præciso scdm.: Longum. b.; Partem. c.; Transuersum, scdm.: Totum & neruus apparet: Nudus. d. / Non nudus.
        - Contuso: Cum cute. e.; Sine cute. f.
      - Tendone
      - Ligamento
      - Arteria præcisa. g.
      - Mediocri vt in: communis arterijs & venis
        - Vena
          - Præcisa
          - Aperta vt in anastomosi
          - Rarefacta, vt in diapedesi
          - Erosa vt in anabrosi
          - Contusa, vt in echymosi
          - vt ex: Gladio & sagitta; Tensione quæ fit: Actionis vehementia / Succorum abundantia / Casu ab alto / Graui quopiam incidente; Ex succo mordaci; Lapide aut alio quouis duro. h
    - Instrumentali
      - Principi vt in: Corde; Cerebro; Iecinore
      - Principi subministrãte vt in: Aspera arteria; Gula; Vesica
      - Principi subseruiente, vt in: Naso; Aure; Oculis; Manu; Pede
  - Essentia ipsius solutionis continui
    - Simplicis. i. sine deperditione substantiæ, & alteri affectui non complicatæ. i.
    - Compositæ. i. cũ deperditione substantiæ, & complicatę vel
      - Symptomati & dicitur vulnus
        - Doloroſum. k.
        - Dolore carens
        - Pruritu affligens. l.
        - Cum delirio. m.
        - Cum spasmo. n.
        - Cum paralysi. o.
        - Cum sanguinis profusione. p.
        - Cum syncopi. q.
      - Morbo vt
        - Cum intemperie. r.
        - Cum phlegmone / Cum erisipelate. s.
        - Cum carne supercrescenti. t.
        - Cum reliquis vlceribus attinentibus. u.
  - Propriis differentijs ipsius solutionis cõtinui, vt à
    - Quantitate & dicitur vulnus
      - Magnum. x.
      - Paruum. y.
      - Breue / Longum / Latum / Angustum / Superficiale. z.
      - Profundum. &.
      - Æquale. ↄ.
      - Inæquale
    - Figura & dicitur vulnus
      - Rectum
      - Obliquum
      - Retortum
      - Aduncum
  - Modo generationis & dicitur vulnus
    - Contusum. 4.
    - Incisum
    - Partim contusum, partim incisum

- Vulneris cauſa eſt vel
  - Animata vt
    - Venenatorum pũctura
    - Ferarum morſus.
  - Inanimata vt
    - Enſis
    - Baculus
    - Lapis
    - Aut aliud quoduis ſimile
- Curatio vniuerſalis (nam particularem vnicuique vulnerum differentiæ ſecundum ſeriem litterarum propriam apponemus) in qua conſiderandum
  - Quid ſit agendum; indicat affectus natura, quæ ſui ablationem deſiderat, ídque perficitur vel à
    - Natura tanquam ab efficienti
    - Medico tanquam naturæ miniſtro, id autem adipiſcitur
      - Amotione eorum quæ extrinſecùs incidunt, vide hoc ſignum. □.
      - Vnitione extremarum partium leniſſimè tractando. ♂.
      - Conſeruatione eorum quæ ſunt vnita; require hoc ſignum. △.
      - Conſeruationis partis læſæ. 8.
      - Accidẽtium correctione. ✳.
  - An id quod intendit chirurgus poſſit conſequi nécne, oſtendunt ea, quæ ab Hipp. 6. aph. 18. ſunt deſcripta, & in commento Galenus inquit, vulnerum quædam læthalia
    - Neceſſitate vt quæ
      - Cordis ſubſtantiam penetrant
      - Cerebri profunda & magna vulneratio
      - Iecinoris
      - Diaphragmatis
      - Oeſophagi
      - Ventriculi
      - Aſperę arteriæ
      - Pulmonis
      - Lienis
      - Cyſtis fellis
      - Tenuium inteſtinorũ maximè ieiuni & aliorum mẽbrorum principalium aut principalibus membris ſubminiſtrantibus
      - Spinæ medullæ inciſio
      - Venarum & arteriarum in faucibus exiſtẽtium magna vulneratio addit Celſus.
    - Magna ex parte, vt quæ
      - Ad regionem prædictarum partium perueniunt, vel eas leuiter attingunt.
      - In capitibus muſculorum ſunt facta, & quæ tribus digitis à iunctura diſtant
      - Penetrantia appellantur.
    - Rurſus vulnera quædam
      - Omninò ſanabilia, vt quæ
        - In boni ſucci corporibus, & in locis carnoſis accepta ſunt, vbi & nerui pauci, & venæ, & arteriæ non multæ reperiuntur
        - Diuiſionem magnam non habent.
      - Sanabilia vt plurimùm; quę
        - In capite muſculorum carnoſorum longè à iuncturis, & temporibus extant
        - In Cranio reperiuntur
        - In Thorace
        - In Ventre
        - In Hydropicis. 6. aph.

□ Amo-

A wound after Galen in his 3 booke of the manner of healing, is a breach of that which by nature should hold together, left by wounding in the fleshie part, whose differences are set, either of the

- Nature of the seuerall parts, wherein they are, as in the part
  - Which is first & simplest in sense, wherof ariseth composition, and is either
    - Soft, as in the { Flesh. / Fat.
    - Hard, as in the { Bone. / Ioincts.
    - Meane, as in a
      - Sinewe
        - Prickt, and the pricke is either { Closed vp, and not to be seene. a. / Gapeth, and lieth open.
        - Cut { Alongst wise. b. / Ouerthwart, either { In part. c. / Quite asunder, and the sinew appereth either { Bare. d. / Not bare
        - Brused, either { With the skin and all. e. / With the skin being whole. f.
      - Tendon, or end of the muscles which moeue the bones.
      - Knitter of the ioincts.
      - Arterie cut, g. happening as well to arteries as to veines.
      - Veine
        - Cut.
        - Opened, as when the ends of the veines are opened.
        - Rarified, as whē the bloud owseth out thorough fine pores of the cote.
        - Fretted or eaten asunder, by the diuiding of the cote.
        - Brused, as when the bloud running out of the veines, lieth blacke and blew vnder the skin.

        As by { Swoord & arrow. / By putting the part to stresse, which is done either by { A great force of action. / Abundance of humors not able to be holden in the veines. / Falling from on high. / Some heauie thing falling vpon vs. } h.
  - Compounded & made of the simple part, either
    - Principall, as in the { Hart. / Braine. / Liuer.
    - Seruing to the principall parts, as in the { Windpipe. / Throte. / Bladder.
    - Belonging to the principall, as the { Nose. / Eare. / Eies. / Hand. / Foot.
- Substance of the verie breach of that which by nature should hold together, being either
  - Simple, that is to saie, without losse of substance, and not ioined with anie other disease. i.
  - Compound, that is to say, with losse of substance, and ioined either with
    - Accidents, then it is said to be a wound
      - Full of paine. k.
      - Without paine.
      - Vexing with itch. l.
      - With idle talke. m.
      - With crampe. n.
      - With palsie. o.
      - With gushing out of bloud. p.
      - With swooning. q.
    - Disease, as with
      - Distemperature. r.
      - An inflammation.
      - A fierie hot humor called wild fire. } r.
      - Flesh proud and ouergrowing. t.
      - With the rest perteining to vlcers. u.
- Proper differences of the verie breach of that which by nature should hold together, as of the
  - Quantitie, and then is the wound said to be either
    - Great. x.
    - Small. y.
    - Long. / Short. / Broad. / Narrow / Shallow. } z.
    - Deepe. &.
    - Equall. ↄ.
    - Vnequall,
  - Fashion, and it is said to be a wound, either { Streight. / Slope. / Crooked. / Hooked.
- The manner of ingendring it, and it is called a wound eithet { Brused. 4. / Cut.

- The cauſe of a woūd is either
  - Of a thing that hath life & ſenſe, & commeth either of
    - The ſtinging of venemous ſerpents,
    - The biting of wild beaſts,
  - Of a thing without life & ſenſe, as of
    - Sword.
    - Staffe.
    - Stone.
    - Or anie other like thing.
- The generall cure (for the particular which is proper to euerie difference of wounds, we will ſet downe, after the order of the alphabet) wherein is to be conſidered
  - What is to be doone, the nature of the hurt diſcouereth, which requireth the taking awaie of it ſelfe, which is doone either by
    - Nature, as by the efficient cauſe.
    - The phyſician, as the miniſter of nature, who accompliſheth his effect either by
      - The pulling out of ſhafts, darts, and ſuch things as gaue the wound. See this ſigne. □.
      - Ioining together of the extremeſt parts by verie gentlie handling of them. ♂.
      - Keeping together of them which be well ioined. See this ſigne. △.
      - By the preſeruation of the part hurt. Seeke this ſigne. *8.*
      - By the correction of the accidents. See this ſigne. ✳.
  - Whether the ſurgean can attaine to that which he intendeth, or no, that which Hippocrates hath written in his 6 booke of aphoriſmes, the 18 aphoriſme dooth ſhew. And Galen in his commentarie ſaith of wounds ſome be deadlie by
    - Neceſſitie, as they which perſe
      - The ſubſtance of the hart.
      - The ſubſtance of the braine by reaſon of a deepe and great wound.
      - The liuer.
      - The midriffe.
      - The meatepipe.
      - The ſtomach.
      - The windpipe.
      - The lungs.
      - The ſplene.
      - The bladder of the gall.
      - The ſmall guts, and eſpeciallie the gut called ieiunum, and the principall parts, or other which belong to the principall parts.
      - The marrow of the ridgebone.
      - The veins and arteries of the throte with anie great woūd as Celſus ſaith.
    - For the more part, as they which come
      - To the place neere the ſaid principall parts, or but ſo much as lightlie touch them.
      - To the beginning of the muſcles, and ſuch as be three fingers bredth diſtance from the ioincts, & be called perſing wounds.
  - Againe, ſome wounds are either
    - Altogether curable, as they which
      - Be made in bodies of good iuice or bloud, and in the fleſhie parts where few ſinewes and veins, and not manie arteries be found.
      - Haue no great diuiſion or ſeparation.
    - Curable for the moſt part, as thoſe which be
      - In the beginning of the fleſhie muſcles, & farre enough off from the ioincts & temples.
      - Found in the skull.
      - In the cheſt.
      - In the bellie.
      - In thoſe which haue the dropſie, according to Hippocrat. in his 6 booke of aphoriſmes.

- Attractione, i. ea parte qua venit telum
  - Natura & diuersitate partis læsæ, vt in
    - Carne
      - Altè: si magnas venas aut neruos transeant propellendo: Attractione vtendum est, ècontra contrarium facito.
      - Mediò: Considerandum vt in extremis est dictum.
      - Summò: & magnas venas, aut loca neruosa non transijt; Attractione vtendum.
    - Ossibus (Altè, Mediò, Summò) → Semper attractione vtendum → Ossa perforanda & rimæ aperiendę. Eoúsq; dimouendũ vt telum laxetur.
    - Articulis (Altè, Mediò, Summò) → Membra sunt fascijs diducenda, vt articuli, nerui, & tendones distẽdantur, & tunc facilis erit telorum attractio.
    - Pluribus partibus inter se confixis
      - Non per totum: Attractione vtendum, vt in carne prædiximus
      - Per totum: Dimidia pars ligni resecanda, in cæteris vt anteà adnotauimus attractione aut propulsione vtendum.
  - Materia vt
    - Hastilea
    - Lignea
    - Arundinea
    - Ferrea
    - Aenea
    - Stannea
    - Plumbea
    - Cornea
    - Vitrea
    - Ossea
  - Figura vt
    - Rotunda, Anguloſa → Attractione; vt vulnus magis aperiendo, denticulata forcipe posteà extrahimus.
    - Oblonga & angusta, vt sagittæ: sæpiùs propulsione extrahenda
    - Tuscula. i. tribus aciebus prædita, Spiculata. i. barbulata → Hęc aũt tenaculis spicula amouemus, aut calamo Scriptorio munimus, posteà extrahimus.
    - Spiculis carens, vt sagittæ amouenda
    - Spiculata in anteriora, Spiculata in posteriora, Spiculata antè & retrò → hæc vt spiculata remouenda sunt.
  - Magnitudine vt: Magna, Parua, Mediocria
  - Numero, vt: Simplicia, Composita, Tenuia
  - Viribus vt
    - Venenata
      - Per epota, vt per ea quæ venenato animante ictis adhiberi solent.
      - Chirurgia: vt telum priùs extrahatur: dein totam carnem veneno emortuam incidatur, aut altè scarificetur, cucurbitulásque, aut tactu venenum amoueatur.
    - Non venenata.
- Propulsione. i. à parte oppositа ei qua venit telum infixum

Idque elicitur à

□. Amotione eorum quæ extrinsecùs incidunt, quod fit

ó. Vnitione extremarum partium leniſſimè tractando, ídque fit
- Per ſe. i. quando ſine aliorum ope concreſcunt,& coaleſcunt,vt ſunt naturaliter mollia, veluti caro, & vniuntur
  - Vinculo, ſi ſolum in carne ſit continui diuortium, cum quo neque ſymptoma aut alius affectus ſit, & ſola faſcia orbiculatim diducta cum oui candido vtendum, tertiáque die 3. Meth. amouenda.
  - Sutura; Quando vulnus magnum adeò eſt, vt ligatura committi nequeat, & glutinatoria ſuperponenda, quæ exſiccare fluxam humiditatem valeant & an influat prohibere; talíſque apparatus vſque in diem quartum mutari non debet, niſi aliquod ſymptoma ſuperueniat.
  - Fibulis: vbi in carne adeò hiat vlcus vt ſutura difficilè ora attrahantur.
- Ope aliorum ſubſiſtunt; vt ſunt dura & ſicca omnia veluti oſſa,quæ porrò ſarcoide coaleſcunt.

△. Conſeruatione eorum, quæ ſunt vnita vt
- Decenti ligatura
  - Incarnatiua; Quæ fit faſcia adeò lata (Celſo autore) vt non tantùm vulnus ſed etiam labra vna circumuolutione apprehendat, à duobus initijs verſus medium eiuſdem circumuoluta; & principium deligaturæ debet fieri ex parte aduerſa loci vulnerati; ducendo alterum faſciæ principium verſus partem ſuperiorem, alterum verſus inferiorem; debétque ſupra vulnus arctior eſſe ligatura quàm in partibus adiacentibus, extremáque faſciæ acu ſunt ſuenda: competit recentibus vulneribus.
  - Expulſiua; fit faſcia ab altero tantùm principio reuoluta, incipítque ab inferiore parte membri (ſi os vulneris ſpectet ad partem ſuperiorem) vbi arctior eſſe debet, abhinc ad ſuperiorem partem facta circumuolutione, eam paulatim ſoluendo diſpenſatur; conuenit maximè antiquis vlceribus,varicibus,& tibiarum inflationibus hæc ligatura.
  - Retentiua: fit linteolo, ſeu faſcia vnicum finem ſeu caput, vel plurium brachiorum (prout res exigit) habente; cuius deligaturæ principium ſupra laborantem locum inijciatur,& in parte oppoſita vel nodis, vel ſutura fiet, competit hæc ſutura membris, quibus arctatio fieri nequit, vt in collo, ventre,& eiuſmodi.

Appoſito membri ſitu.i.operando vt vulneris hiatus ſemper deorſum ſpectet, fundum verò ſurſum, vt ſecundo ad Glau. & 3: Meth. Galenus adnotauit: ſin autem ſectio ad oppoſita (nullo alio impediente) fienda.

Sutura
- Incarnatiua quæ fit quinque modis
  - Primò acu & filo ſerico ſuendo, incipiens ſuturam in medio vulneris, dein in medio ſpatio vtriuſque lateris, & ita procedatur, donec vulneris labra ritè commiſſa fuerint,ſpatium inter puncta ſit vnius digiti.
  - Secundò pinnis acubus introductis filum circa eas reuoluatur vt facere ſolent mulieres, dum ſuas acus conſeruant.
  - Tertiò ſtuppis contortis & gracilibus
  - Quartò fibulis ab vtraque parte recuruis
  - Quintò pannis qui figuram triangularem referant, viſcoſo linimento ac pertinaciter hærente oblinitis, hæc ſutura faciei, & collo maximè competit.

  } Hæc magnis & profundis vulneribus.
- Sanguinis ſuppreſſiua, quæ fit acu filum trahente, traiectis oris vulneris per modum reuolutionis,vt pelles conſui ſolent.
- Conſeruatiua labiorum in vnum adductorum, fit vt præcedentes ſed non ita arcta eſſe debet. competit hæc ſutura,vbi amiſſa eſt caro, & dilaceratio adeſt magna.
- Illud autem ſemper adnotandum,quòd antequam vulnera ſuamus, ipſa priùs à ſanguine purgemus.

8. Conſeruatione partis læſæ
- Optima victus ratione,quæ ad phyſicum ſpectat
- Medicamentis vt
  - Sanguinis miſſione } ſecundùm debitam
  - Pharmacia } ſecundùm debitam
    - Quantitatem, Qualitatem, Modum } hæc indicant
      - Plenitudo
      - Vulneris magnitudo
      - Virium robur
      - Aetas
      - Temperamentum
      - Regio
      - Victus rō præcedens
      - Conſuetudo
    - Locum: Nam ſemper per contraria ſecundùm rectum vena ſecanda venit, aut medicamento purgandum 4. Meth. Galeno autore.
  - Infrigidantibus primis ſaltem diebus: poſteà vino ſtiptico pars perfundenda
  - Apertione aliquando ex aduerſo in vulnerata parte vtendum, vt in appoſito membri ſitu eſt adnotatum.

- By taking out of those things which came with the woũd, which is doone by
  - Drawing it quite thorough, not that waie it came, but to force it thorough that waie whither it goeth,
  - Drawing to you that which gaue the wound, that waie it went in,
- Which is set out according to the
  - Nature & diuersitie of the part hurt, as in
    - Flesh
      - Deepe, either by
        - Putting it from you, if the instrument that gaue the wound haue passed ouer great veins or sinewes.
        - Drawing it out that waie it came in, if there be more danger in the other.
      - Halfe waie in, you must haue that consideration which you had when it went deepe in.
      - Scarse entred, and hauing not passed the great veins and sinewes, you must fet it out that waie it went in.
    - Bones
      - Deepe, / Halfe waie in, / Scarse entred, — You must alwaies vse drawing towards you,
        - The bones must be bored through, & the rifts must be opened.
        - And we are to mooue them so far, vntill that which sticked in be loosed.
      - Ioincts
        - Deepe, / Halfe waie in, / Scarse entred, — The lims are to be stretched out with bands, that the ioincts, sinewes, and stretchers may be strained out, and so the dart or arrow shall be more easilie driuen out of the wound.
      - Many parts wounded together, & passing
        - Not thorough both, we must vse drawing towards vs, as we said before in the flesh.
        - Thorough both, the halfe of the stele (if it be staffe or dart) must be cut awaie: but in others we must vse other drawing towards vs, or putting from vs, as occasion shall be offered.
  - Nature & diuersitie of the instruments which haue done the hurt, which differ in
    - Matter, as
      - Speare staues.
      - Of wood.
      - Of reed.
      - Of iron.
      - Of brasse.
      - Of tinne.
      - Of led.
      - Of horne.
      - Of glasse.
      - Of bone.
    - Fashion, and then be they
      - Round, / Cornerd, — We are to vse drawing toward vs, as by opening the wound wider, and plucking out that which sticketh in with a paire of toothed pinsers.
      - Long and narrow, as that is which is doone by an arrow, in which case commonlie we get it out, by putting it from vs.
      - Three forked, or with three edges. / Bearded or spiked. — These are either pulled out with pinsers, or compassed with a hollow instrument called a cane, and so drawen out.
      - Without bearded heads, which are to be pulled out like arrowes.
      - Bearded forward, / Bearded backward, / Bearded backward & forward, — These are to be pulled out, as the bearded or spiked ones.
    - Bignes, which is either
      - Great.
      - Little.
      - Indifferent.
    - Number, as hauing
      - One single head.
      - More than one head.
      - Manie peeces, as in a shirt of male.
    - Force and strength, being either
      - Venemed, then is the wound cured either
        - By drinks, as be those which we vse to giue to them that be stoong of venemous beasts.
        - By surgerie, the cure whereof is, that the dart or arrow be drawne out, then all such flesh as is mortified must be cut awaie, or els scarified verie deepe, and let the veneme be remooued with a

δ. By vniting of the lips or edges of the wound, in tender handling them, which is doone either

Of themſelues, that is to ſay, when without the helpe of others, they grow together and be made one; as they which of nature are ſoft, namelie fleſh, and be vnited either with

- A band, if the breach be onelie in the fleſh, without anie accident or other diſeaſe, then may we vſe a band alone ſet roundwiſe about the wound, with the white of an egge, and the third day to be remooued, after Galen in his third booke of the manner of healing.
- Stitching, when the wound is ſo great, that by a band it cannot be ioined together, then muſt ſuch medicines be applied as will ſhut and cloſe, by reaſon of the propertie they haue to ſoke vp the moiſture, and ſtaie it for comming anie more downe; & ſuch dreſſing vntill the fourth day ought not to be changed, vnles ſome accident happen to the contrarie.
- Lacing, when the wound is ſo wide in the fleſh, that the lips can hardlie be brought together by ſtitching.

Be ioined together by the helpe of others, as all hard and drie things, namelie bones which grow and knit together, by the meanes of fleſh drieng and hardening like a bone termed porus ſarcoides.

△. By keeping together of thoſe which be vnited, as

By a comelie binding either

- Incarnatiue; which is doone by a band ſo broad (as Celſus ſaith) that it dooth not only couer the wound, but alſo the lips thereof at once wrapping about, beginning to roll from the two ends towards the middle of the ſame, & placing the beginning of the band on the contrarie part of the place wounded, by guiding one end of the band towards the vpper part, and the other towards the lower; & when you come vpon the wound, there to draw ſtreighter your roll than you did before you came to the wound, faſtening the ends of your bands with a needle and thred: and this vſage is fitteſt for greene wounds.
- Expulſiue; which is doone by rolling of the band at one end onelie, beginning at the nether part of the member (if the orifice of the wound be in an vpper part) where you muſt draw harder, from thence bringing about your roll vpward, and by little and little letting it go ſlacker. This kind of rolling is moſt conuenient for old wounds, knottings of the veins, and puffings vp of the legs.
- Retentiue; which is doone by a linnen roller or band hauing but one end, or more, as the caſe requireth, whereof one end muſt be put aboue the wound, and in the contrarie part thereof let it be either tied or ſtitched. This binding is conuenient for thoſe members, that cannot abide ſtreight binding, as in the necke, bellie, and ſuch like.

By ſtitching

Incarnatiue, the which is doone fiue manner of waies:

- The firſt, by ſtitching with a needle and ſilke thred, beginning the ſtitching in the middeſt of the wound, after in the middle ſpace of both the ſides, and ſo go forward, vntill the lips be rightlie ioined together. Let the ſpace betwixt the ſtitches be a finger bredth.
- The ſecond is, by quils brought thorough with needels, about the which quils let the thred be wrapped, as women are woont to doo when they ſticke their needels with a thred wrapt about them, for feare of loſing.
- The third is, by tow that is euen wreathed of the length of a ioint, and ſlender withall.
- The fourth, with tackhooks crooked at both ends.
- The fift, by clothes which be cut triangle wiſe, anointed with a glewing ointment that may ſticke faſt. This ſtitching is moſt fit for the face and necke.

These ſtitchings are for deepe and great wounds.

- Stopping of bloud, which is doone by a needle and a thred drawne thorough the lips of the wound, and caſt about in ſuch ſort, as skinners are woont to ſowe their furs.
- Keeping together the lips of the wound, when they are brought in one, and is doone in that faſhion as the other before, but it may not be ſo ſtreight. This ſtitching is conuenient where the fleſh is loſt and the renting great.

But this is alwaies to be noted, that before we ſtitch vp wounds, we leaue no bloud in them.

8. By conſeruing of the part hurt, either

- With a verie good order of diet, which belongeth to the phyſician.
- With medicins, as
  - Bloud letting, Purging, According to the due Quantitie, Qualitie, Order, which doo declare the:
    - Fulnes.
    - Bignes of the wound.
    - Force of ſtrength.
    - Age.
    - Temperature.
    - Region.
    - Order of diet going before.
    - Cuſtome.
  - Place: for alwaies you muſt open the veine contrarie of the ſame ſide, or you muſt purge with medicines after Galen in his 4 booke of the manner of healing.
  - Cooling medicines, at the leaſt the firſt daies: afterward the part affected is to be fomented with harſh wine.
  - Sometime we muſt make inciſion in the contrarie part of the wound, as we noted in the fit laieng of the member.

*. Accidentium correctione: Hæc ad phyſicum vt plurimùm pertinent; licèt quæ ad chirurgum proprijs ſymptomatibus, ſecundùm ſeriem literarum propria ſubijcientur remedia.

Vulnerum neruorum curatio communis adipiſcitur:
- Optima victus ratione
- Euacuatione { Venæ ſectione / Medicamentis } hæc ad medicum attinent.
- Localibus præſidijs, quæ tepida calore eſſe debent. 6. Meth. & quæ valenter exſiccant ſine moleſtia tamen. Verùm cùm magna ſit hominum differentia in temperaturis; ideò inter hæc 3. de comp.med. ſecundum genera duo medicamenta in promptu habeto, alterum altero valentius ex eodem genere medicamentorum confectum. Propriam vulnerum neruorum curationem nunc ſubſcribimus.

a. Neruo puncto & punctura eſt cæca: cutis in vulneris orificio aperienda 3. de comp. med. ſecundùm genera, & oleo dulci actu calido, & non frigido, quale eſt ſabinum vt ibidem & 6. Meth. Galenus conſuluit; vbi plura huc ſpectantia adinueniuntur remedia.

b. Neruo præciſo ſecundùm longitudinem; vulneris labra exactè committenda non ſunt, ſed in loco procliuiori turunda aliqua mollis oui luteo, terebentina, & croco illita, immittenda, alijſque remedijs vtendum, quæ traduntur à Galeno locis ſuprà citatis; & ſupra lana molliſſima ex oleo imbuta ponatur, conſeruetúrque ſemper pannis calida, quando frigidum ſit neruis inimicum.

c. Neruo tranſuerſim præciſo ſecundùm partem; ijſdem remedijs vtendum, vt paulò ante monuimus; verùm ſi timeamus conuulſionem, reliquum quod remanſit præcidi debet, nam tunc conuulſionis periculum non ſequitur, debilis tamen particula remanebit. 6. Meth. Verùm læſio quàm mors potiùs eſt optanda. 12. Meth.

d. Neruo præciſo ſecundùm totum, & apparente nudo medicamenta eiuſdem generis applicari debent, verùm lota priùs, vt minùs mordeant, oleíſque minimè vtendum.

e. Neruo contuſo cum ſuperiacente cute fabarum farinam cum oxymellite dilutam, aut eruinam farinam cum ſapa & modico aceto, ſi magis ſiccare deſideras, adhibeto. Quòdſi magis adhuc ſiccare cupis, irim quoque Illiricam, vel Florentinam immittes: aut oui candido & roſaceo illines, ſedatóque dolore, vino quod craſſæ ſit ſubſtantiæ, & adſtrictionis particeps, partem fouebis.

f. Neruo contuſo ſine cute, partem oleo irino, aut rutaceo, aut anetino continuò fouebis, & lanam prædictis oleis imbutam ſupra pones.

g. Venæ & arteriæ ſanguinem fundentes, curantur:
- Auerſione ventoſis, frictionibus, & ligaturis, primò quidem in propinquioribus partibus, deinde in remotioribus; Quibus non conducentibus, ſanguinis miſſione per interualla vtendum.
- Infrenatione ſanguinem aut { Incraſſando fructibus ſtipticis & auſteris / Stupefacientibus aqua frigida tam ebibita, quàm circa locum ex quo fluit, proiecta 5. aph.
- Topicis vt:
  - Sutura communi, vel ea quam pelliones facere ſolent, præſertim in magno ſanguinis fluore, poſthęc puluis adſtrictorius ſuperponendus, dein ſtuppæ oui candido imbutæ, & puluere rubro, apponendæ ſunt; Taliſque modus ſuturæ conuenit vulneribus ſine deperditione ſubſtantiæ.
  - Linimentis ſeu turundis ſiccis, vel aceto, aut medicamentis ſanguinem ſupprimentibus illinitis, vulnus (priùs puluere rubro adſtrictorióue conſperſus) oppleatur, ſupráque ſpongiam aqua frigida madefactam imponito, & adligato; competit hic modus vulneri cum deperditione ſubſtantiæ.
  - Totius vaſis præciſione, & hoc quando venæ aut arteriæ in profundo ſunt ſitæ. 5. Meth. poſthæc puluis ſanguinem ſupprimens aſpergitur, & ſpongia, vt ſuprà madefacta, ſuperliganda.
  - Deligatura, quæ competit arterijs in penitioribus partibus deliteſcentibus. Itaque arteriæ denudandæ ſunt, & hamo apprehenſæ filo ſerico fortiter ſunt adligandæ ad vaſis radicem 5. Meth. Poſteà quàm citiùs medicamentum incarnatiuum vulneri imponendum, vt vulnus carne oppleatur, priuſquam vinculum ſoluatur.
  - Aduſtione, quæ fit ferro candenti, aut medicamento cruſtam inducente, inter quæ arſenicum principatum obtinet; conuenit hic modus venis ex exione adapertis. 5. Meth.

h. In ecchimoſi in principio repellentibus, dolorémque ſedantibus vtendum, qualia ſunt oui candidum, roſaceo ſubactum, vt venularum tunicæ aliquam denſationem accipiant, poſteà reſolutione; quæ variatur iuxta materiæ fluxæ ſitum. Nam ſi in ſumma cute eſt ſanguis, ſolis calefacientibus & ſiccantibus eum reſoluito; vt eſt illud quod conſtat vino, melle, & ſale, aut id quod ℞ ceram & cuminum; vel quod ex decocto calaminthæ & hordei farina paratur, aut quod ex furfure, abſinthio, cumino, & aneto aqua vel vino coctis conficitur. Si verò in profundo materia fluxerit ſcarificatione, & maximè reſoluentibus, quarto Meth. vtendum.

i. Vulnus ſimplex ſolo vinculo orbiculatim diducto cum oui candido curatur.

k. Vulnus doloroſum fouendum ex roſacco vel oleo communi: Quibus ſi admiſceatur (præſente maxima inflammatione)

tione) oui album,eáque abſente oui luteum,præſtantius erit remedium: Quòdſi dolor erit ſæuior, papauerino vtendum, & neceſſitate maiori cogente opij aliquid, vt mandragoræ adijciendum; ſed de his apud graues auctores agitur,ideò illuc recurrendum. Quibus ſi dolor non ſedatur, ſed augetur; neruum eſſe læſum ſignificatur,cui ea quæ neruis ſunt dicata conueniunt.

l. Vulneri cum pruritu: Aqua calida Hippocratis & Galeni conſilio membrum fouendum, aut vnguento albo Pauli, vel Raſis camphorato & ſucco plantaginis diluto,vel populeone illinendum.

m. Vulnus cum delirio,conſulendus eſt in hoc ſymptomate aliquis peritus medicus,qui vapores caput petentes aliquo ingenio deorſum trahat.

n. Vulnus cum ſpaſmo.Dum ſedantur accidentia, cerebrum eſt roborandum,ideò capite abraſo oleóque liliorum alborum perunćto,totam ceruicem & ſpinalem medullam,& inguina, & ſubaxillas eodem oleo inungemus; & quæ de neruis ſuprà ſcripſimus conſiderato.

o. Vulnus cum paralyſi.i. membri reſolutione: facta vniuerſali purgatione vnguento balſamite Meſue vtendum, verùm conſiderato

An id quod intendit chirurgus poſſit aſſequi nécne, quod indicant
- Aetas. Nam in valdè ſenibus paralyſis difficilè curatur,eo quia vt inquit Hipp. ſenibus parùm calidi eſt innati.
- Morbi magnitudo. Nam ab inſigni contuſione,& neruorum diuiſione paralyſis prorſus eſt inſanabilis, ècontra curationem recipit vt 3. de locis aff. contingit. in Pauſania illo ſyro ſophyſte.
- Locus affectus. Nam inquit Auenzoar, ſi nerui anhelitus fuerint vulnerati, aut alio quouis modo inſigniter affecti ſubita mors imminet: Verùm ſi locus paralyſim patiens non imminuitur,nec emarceſcit,aut color eius non immutatur, aliqua eſt ſpes ſalutis, ècontra contrarium iudicato.

p. Vulnus cum ſanguinis profuſione curatur eadem ratione, quam ſuprà in venis & arterijs ſanguinem fundentibus, diximus.

q. Vulnus cum ſyncopi: Quando timemus ob multam ſanguinis profuſionem & dolorem ſyncopim futuram, panis fruſtulum vino optimo flauo colore,& ſubſtantia tenui. 12. Meth. aquæ roſaceæ momento diluto, ægro ad ſugendum præbeto, atque ex vino modicum quid bibat. Cæterùm ſi iam ſyncope vexetur, eius faciem aqua roſacea,vel frigida,vel vtriuſque mixta adiecto aceti momento irrorabis,& naribus infundito, extrema fricato,pilos,naſum,& aures vellito,& cætera facito,quæ medicus præſens fieri præcipiet.

r. Vulnus cum intemperie calida, quæ rubore & loci veſicatione deprehenditur,roſis, plantagine, & vnguento albo curetur.

Cum intemperie frigida, quæ liuido colore & mollicie cognoſcitur,vino & vnguento nigro aut fuſco,aut baſilicone ſanatur.

Sic ſi humida aut ſicca intemperies vulnus apprehenderit, ſuo contrario curatur. Quòdſi eiuſmodi accidentia vulnus in vlcus degenerauerint,ad ea quæ de vlceribus ſunt deſcripta tunc decurrendum erit: Quòdſi febris adſit,conſulendus erit peritus medicus.

ſ. Vulnus cum phlegmone, aut alio quouis tumore: Inflammatio in vulneribus maximè accedit, cum vel os,vel neruus,vel muſculus,præſertim in eius capite, læſionem accepit,aut vbi parùm ſanguinis pro modo vulneris efluxit. Quòdſi accidit, ſanguinem ſtatim ſupprimere non expedit,ſed patiendum eſt fluere dum tutum erit. Quòdſi corpus robuſtum, & iuuenile fuerit, etiam ex brachio euacuandus ſanguis erit Celſo auctore libro quinto: Sic operandum circa neruos & muſculos, vt ſuprà monuimus. Quòdſi iam inflammatio in abſceſſus. i. ad ſuppurationem tenderit,ad ea recurrendum,quæ ſuprà de tumoribus præter naturam ſcripſimus.

t. Vulnus cum carne ſupercreſcenti,ſic tractatur. Carnem ſupercreſcentem medicamentis valdè exſiccantibus & acribus remoueto,vt calcantho,vitriolo,ſpongia,hermodactylis & eiuſmodi, deinde vnitionem perficito.

u. Vulnus vlceribus admixtum,ea ſunt facienda in hoc caſu quæ de vlceribus ſunt denotata.

x. Vulnus magnum. Sutura & puluere rubro quatuor diebus curatur, deinde 3. Meth. vino. Vel vt voluit Guido à Gauliaco puluere rubro terebentinæ admixto, & hoc vulnere exiſtente ſine deperditione ſubſtantiæ. Nam ſi ſecùs erit,ea requiruntur quæ paulò infrà in vulnere profundo dicentur.

y. Vulnus paruum vt ſimplex curatur.

z. Vulnus breue,longum,latum,anguſtum & ſuperficiale curantur eo ordine, quem in reliquorum vulnerum curatione ſeruauimus.

&. vulnus profundum
- Sine deperditione ſubſtantiæ, vt magnum curatur, dummodò ſanies intùs non remaneat, nam tunc effluxione (Galeni conſilio 2. ad Glau.) vtendum, quæ fit aut appoſito membri ſitu,vel contrarij loci diuiſione,quæ indicant loci affecti natura,& vulneris magnitudo.
- Cum deperditione ſubſtantiæ & tunc curatur.
  - Vnitione
  - Cauitatis repletione. hæc in exequendo priorem præcedit, quæ quibus aſſequamur quatuor indicant.

1. Primùm vulneris ſubſtantia,hæc enim indicat carnem eandem ſpecie cum ea, quæ perijt regignendam eſſe, quod fit ipſius Naturæ beneficio; Verùm quia in carnis regeneratione duplex fit excrementum, nempè ſanies, & ſordes,ex prima redditur vulnus humidum,ex ſecunda ſordidum,ideò exſiccantibus & expurgantibus eget; ídque primo ordine ſiccantium & detergentium; vt ſunt thus,hordeacea farina,fabacea,& eruina,iris,& eiuſmodi.

2. Secundùm

*. By correcting of the accidents. Such things perteine much to the phyſician; although fit remedies ſhall be heere ſet downe after the order of the alphabet, for ech accident which perteineth to the ſurgean.

The vſuall cure of wounds of the ſinewes, is performed by
- A verie good order of diet.
- Voiding of the matter, either by { Bloudletting, / Purging, } Theſe belong to the phyſician.
- Locall remedies, which ought to be luke-warme in heat, after Galen in his 6 booke of the order of healing, and which drie mightilie without anie paine; but ſeeing there is great difference of men in temperatures, therefore the ſaid Galen in his 3 booke of the compoſition of medicines according to their kinds, willeth vs to haue two remedies in a readineſſe among the reſt, the one ſtronger than the other, made of the ſame ſort of medicines. Now will we ſet downe heereafter the proper cure of wounds of the ſinewes.

A. When a ſinew is prickt, and the pricke not ſeene, the skin ought to be opened in the orifice of the wound, after Galen in his 3 booke of the compoſition of medicines according to their kinds, and annointed with ſweet oile actuallie warme and not cold, as is oile of the Sabines, a people of Italie, in ſteed whereof oile of camomile is vſed, as Galen both in the foreſaid place, and in his 6 booke of the manner of healing hath counſelled, where there be found manie remedies perteining to this purpoſe.

B. When the ſinew is cut a longſtwiſe, the lips of the wound ought not to be altogether cloſed, but in the lower part, ſome ſoft tent annointed with the yolke of an egge, turpentine and ſaffron is to be put in; and we muſt vſe other remedies, which are written of Galen in the places before alledged, and aboue it put verie ſoft wooll dipt in oile, and let it alwaies be warme wrapt with clothes, becauſe cold is an enimie to ſinewes.

C. When a ſinew is cut ouerthwart, but not quite aſunder, we muſt vſe the ſame remedies, whereof we put you in mind yerwhile; but if we be afraid of the crampe, then muſt you cut the ſinew quite in ſunder where it holdeth together; for by ſo dooing there ſhall follow no danger of cramping; notwithſtanding the part ſhall be weakened thereby, as Galen ſaith in the 6 booke of the manner of healing: but ſuch a weakenes or hurt is to be preferred before death, after Galens counſell in the 12 booke of the ſaid woorke.

D. When the ſinew is cut cleane in two, and lieth bare; the ſame kinds of medicines are to be applied, but waſhed before, to delaie their ſharpnes, and in no caſe vſe oiles.

E. When the ſinew is bruſed, with the skin ouer it, applie the flower of beanes tempered with oxymell, or flower of orobus with cute, and a little vineger, if you deſire to drie more: and if you yet would drie more, put in alſo the flowerdelice of Illyria, or of Florence, or annoint it with the white of an egge, and oile of roſes; and when the paine is aſſwaged, foment the part with wine of a groſſe ſubſtance, and ſomewhat binding.

F. When the ſinew is bruſed, and no skin ouer it, you ſhall foment the part continuallie with oile of the flowerdelice, or of rue, or of dill, and put vpon it wooll dipt in the foreſaid oiles.

- By turning awaie the courſe of bloud as farre as you can from the wound, by boxing glaſſes, rubbings, bindings, firſt neere the wound, then further off, which not auailing, you muſt vſe bloudletting, with ſtopping of the veine diuerſe times.
- By brideling of the bloud either by { Thickening, and making it groſſe, with hard and ſower medicines. / Aſtoniſhing the ſenſe with cold water aſwell droonke as caſt about the wound, after Hippocrates in the 5 booke of his aphoriſmes.
- G. Veins and arteries bleeding, be cured
  - Common ſtitching, or that which skinners doo vſe, namelie in great flowing of bloud, after this a reſtricting powder muſt be laid on, and then tow dipt in the white of an egge ought to be applied with the red powder, ſuch manner of ſtitching is good for wounds without loſſe of ſubſtance.
  - By locall medicines, as by
    - Ointments, or drie tents annointed either with vineger, or medicines that ſtop bloud: let the wound (powdered before with red powder) be ſtopt, and lay on it a ſponge dipt in cold water, and bind it to. This manner is good for a wound with loſſe of ſubſtance.
    - Cutting in two the whole veſſell, and that when the veins or arteries doo lie verie deepe, after Galen in his 6 booke of the manner of healing: after this a powder ſtopping bloud is ſtrewed vpon, and a wet ſponge in forme aforeſaid ought to be bound thereon.
    - Binding, which is conuenient for arteries lieng farre in the bodie: therefore the arteries ought to be bared, and being taken vp with a hooke, ought to be ſtronglie bound about with a ſilke thred at the root of the veſſell, after Galen in his 5 booke of the manner of healing: afterward with all ſpeed an incarnatiue medicine ought to be laid vpon the wound, that it may be ouergrowen & ſtopt with fleſh, before the band be loſed.
    - Burning, which is doone with a glowing hot iron, or with a medicine that maketh an eskarre, amongſt which medicines arſenicke is chiefe. This manner is fit for veins opened by the fretting of ſome hot humor, after Galen in his ſaid 5 booke of the manner of healing.

H. In the running out of the bloud out of the veins in a bruſe, we ought to vſe medicines that are of force to driue backe, and ſuch as will aſſwage paine, as is the white of an egge mingled and beaten well together with oile of roſes, that the cotes of the ſmall veins may receiue a certeine thickening: afterward we muſt vſe reſoluing, which alte-

reth according to the ſite or place of the matter that is alreadie come downe: for if the bloud be in the vppermoſt part of the skin, reſolue it with medicines that heat and drie onelie, as that is which is made of wine, honie and ſalt; or that which receiueth wax and cumin, or that which is made of the decoction of calamint, barley flower and ſalt, or that which is made of bran, wormewood, cumin and dill boiled in water or wine. But if the matter be come downe alreadie and lie deepe, we muſt vſe ſcarifieng and medicines that doo forceablie reſolue, after Galen in his 4 booke of the manner of healing.

I. A plaine wound is healed onelie with a band rolled round about the member where the wound is, with the white of an egge.

K. A painefull ſore ought to be fomented with oile of roſes, or common oile of oliues: to the which if there be added (when there is a verie great inflammation) the white of an egge, and when there is none, the yolke of an egge, the medicine ſhall be the better; and if the paine ſhall be more raging, we muſt vſe oile of popies, and if greater neceſſitie inforce vs, we ought to mingle withall, ſome opium or mandrage: but of theſe good authors haue intreated, therefore reſort to them. By the which remedies, if the paine be not aſſwaged but increaſed, it is a ſigne that the ſinew is hurt, for the which thoſe remedies are conuenient that are aſſigned for hurt ſinewes.

L. If a wound be troubled with an itch, we ought to foment the member with warme water by the aduiſe of Hippocrates and Galen, or annoint it with vnguentum album of Paulus Aegineta, or vnguentum camphoratum Raſis, delaied with the iuice of plantine, or we may vſe vnguentum populeon.

M. If the wound be with the idlenes of the head, ſome cunning phyſician in this accident ought to be conſulted withall, which can draw downeward vapors going vp to the head by ſome meanes.

N. If the wound be with a crampe whiles the accidents be aſſwaged, the braine is to be ſtrengthened. Therefore when you haue ſhaued the head, and annointed it well with oile of white lillies, we will annoint all the necke behind, and downe the ridge bone of the backe, and the groines, and vnder the armeholes with the ſame oile, and conſider thoſe medicines and order thereof, which we haue written aboue of the ſinewes.

O. If the wound be with a palſie, after you haue purged vniuerſallie the bodie, you muſt vſe Meſues balme.

But be well aduiſed whether the ſurgean can performe that which he intendeth or no, which thing you ſhall know by the

- Age of the perſon, for in thoſe that be verie old the palſie is hardlie healed, for that as Hippocrates ſaith, little naturall heat is in old men.
- Vehemencie of the diſeaſe, for the palſie comming of a notable bruſe and cutting of ſinewes, is by no wiſe to be helped: otherwiſe it is curable, as it happened in one Pauſania a philoſopher, a Syrian borne, as we read in Galen in his third booke of finding out diſeaſes.
- Place of the palſie. For Auenzoar ſaith, if the ſinewes of breathing be wounded, or be notablie annie other waies affected, ſudden death hangeth ouer the patient: but if the place affected in him that hath the palſie neither waſte nor withereth, nor the color vadeth awaie, there is remaining ſome hope of life, and otherwiſe iudge the contrarie.

P. A wound with great loſſe of bloud is cured by the ſame waie we ſpake of aboue in veins and arteries bleeding.

Q. A wound with ſwoonding downe right, is healed after this ſort: when we are in feare by reaſon of much bleeding and paine, that the partie will ſwoond, we giue him a ſop of bread dipt in verie good wine of yellow color and thin ſubſtance, as muſcadell or malmeſey, and when he hath ſucked it, we giue him a little of the ſaid wine to drinke after it, after Galens counſell in his 12 booke of the manner of healing. But if he be in a ſwoond alreadie, you ſhall wet his face with roſewater, cold water, or both mingled with a little vineger, putting it to his noſe, rubbing his lims, pulling him by the heares, noſe, and eares, and to doo ſuch other things, as the phyſician being preſent ſhall command to be doone.

R. A wound with a hot diſtemperature, which is tried out by the rednes and bliſtering of the place, let it be cured with roſe leaues, plantine, and vnguentum album.

A wound with a cold diſtemperature, which is knowen by his pale and wan color and ſoftnes, is healed with wine and vnguentum nigrum, vnguentum fuſcum, or baſilicon.

So if a moiſt or drie diſtemperature take a wound, it is cured by his contrarie. And if ſuch manner of accidents cauſe the wound to degenerate and turne into an vlcer or ſore, you muſt then run to thoſe things which be ſet foorth concerning vlcers or ſores. And if there be a feuer ioined with the wound, you muſt aske counſell of a learned phyſician.

S. A wound with an inflammation or anie other ſwelling: an inflammation happeneth moſt commonlie in wounds, what time either bone, ſinew, or muſcle, eſpeciallie in the head thereof hath receiued hurt, or els where but a little bloud hath iſſued out in reſpect of the wound, which thing if it happen, it is not expedient foorthwith to ſtop the bloud, but we muſt ſuffer it to run ſo long as we may ſafelie doo it. And if the bodie be ſtrong and yoong, the bloud alſo ought to be let out of the arme by the counſell of Cornelius Celſus in his fift booke. So we muſt woorke about ſinewes and muſcles, as before we haue admoniſhed. And if the inflammation doo tend to breake, or to haue matter conteined in it, we muſt run backe to thoſe things which we haue written before in ſwellings contrarie to nature.

T. A wound hauing ſuperfluous fleſh growing in it, is thus to be handled. Remooue the ſuperfluous fleſh with verie drieng and biting medicines, as with calcanthum, coperas, a ſponge, hermodactylus, and other ſuch like. After this heale it vp.

V. In a wound mixt with vlcers or ſores, thoſe things are requiſite to be doone in this caſe, the which are noted in the handling of vlcers.

X. A great wound is cured with ſtitching vp and the red powder for foure daies together. After this, according to Galen in his 3 booke of the manner of healing, with wine, or after Guido his opinion, with red powder mingled with turpentine, and that the wound being without loſſe of ſubſtance, for if it be otherwiſe, thoſe things be requiſite, which ſhall be ſpoken a little heereafter in a deepe wound.

Y. A little wound is healed as a ſingle.

Z. A ſhort wound, long, broad, narrow, and but a little entred, are to be cured in that ſort, which we haue kept in the curing of other wounds.

2. Secundùm ægri temperatura,eiuſdémque partis affectæ ; quæ ſui cuſtodiam indicant. Quapropter licèt vulnus vt vulnus eſt ſiccantia poſtulet ; & ſiccantium quædam magis qu ædam minùs ſiccent; ægri & partis affectæ natura,quæ ſui cuſtodiam indicat; qualia ſint eligenda demonſtrabit: Nam in ſiccis corporibus,quæ magis ſiccant,in humidis verò quæ minùs adhibemus; vt nouellam carnem deperditæ ſimilem regeneret natura.

3. Tertiùm ſunt annexa,vt partis laborantis intemperies,& aëris temperatura,& reliqua quæ curationem impediunt. Quæ indicant,quòd antequàm vulneris curationem aggrediamur, ea ſummoueamus (3. Meth.) quæ curationem prohibent,vt ſunt eriſipelata phlegmones & eiuſmodi.

4. Quartum contrariæ ſunt indicationes,vt quando temperies totius,non conuenit cum temperie partis affectæ; hæc indicant medicamenta adhibenda magis vel minùs ſicca eſſe, prout magis vel minùs temperatura totius & partis diſtant à medio temperamento.Vt ſi eodem gradu temperatura totius diſtet à medio in humido, ſicuti pars affecta diſtat in ſicco,eligi debent ſiccantia temperata. Quòdſi temperatura totius diſtet à medio,exempli gratia tribus gradibus,& pars affecta gradibus quatuor; tunc eligi debent ſiccantia primo gradu.Sed quoniam hæc omnia coniectura noſci poſſunt, ideò requirunt chirurgum valdè exercitatum,& in cognitione totius & partis,& naturæ ſimplicium medicamentorum omnem ſpeculationem habere.

5. Vulnus æquale cutis regenerationem requirit; verùm quia ex ſemine ortum hæc habet,ideò talis qualis erat,omninò regigni non poteſt ; ergo ſimile quiddam cuti reſtituemus medicamentis 3. Meth. ſiccantibus & adſtringentibus,& talibus,quæ non ſolùm humorum redundantiam conſumant,ſed & quod ſecundùm naturam eſt aliquid deradant. hoc autem facere poſſunt primò & per ſe frigida & ſicca,veluti galla immatura, cortex granatorum,balauſtium,acatia,ſumach ; & eiuſmodi.Per accidens verò poſſunt calida medicamenta,quæ carnem colliquant 5. ſimpl. med. vt ſunt calcitis,æs vſtum,æris ſquamma,myſis,alumen,& eiuſmodi.

Vulnus contuſum,ſuppuratione curatur ; quam moliemur his quæ calfaciunt, & humectant, nam putredo ex calido & humido 4. Meth. & nouæ carnis regeneratione,vt de vulnere profundo adnotauimus.

Quòdſi caro eſſet multùm dilacerata,& futura videretur eſſe vtilis,conſuatur quadam futura laxa labia retinente.

Quòdſi ab ambiente labra facta eſſent calloſa,& dura, nouacula (nullo alio impediente) amoueantur.Etſi ad gangrenam degenerare videatur(quod ex tarda putrefactione, fuſco, nigro, aut liuido colore cognoſcitur) vnguentum Aegyptiacum, aut aliud ſimile admoueto.

Finis vulnerum.

Vlcus

- Vlcus est continui solutio cum sanie, & pure, in carnosa parte contenta; éstque
  - Simplex.i. alteri affectui non permixtũ, cuius differentiæ aliæ
    - Propriæ.i. à natura vlceris acceptæ; & sumuntur à
      - Figura & dicitur vlcus
        - Rectum
        - Obliquum
        - Retortum
        - Aduncum
      - Magnitudine & dicitur vlcus
        - Magnum
        - Paruum
        - Superficiale
        - Profundum
        - Aequale
        - Inæquale
    - Extrinsecùs aduenientes.i. non à substantia vlceris desumptæ,& sumuntur à
      - Tempore & dicitur vlcus
        - Recens
        - Antiquum
      - Parte affecta
        - Similari,& dicitur vlcus
          - In carne
          - In cute
          - In arteria
          - In vena
        - Instrumentali & dicitur vlcus
          - Aurium
          - Narium
          - Oculorum
          - Oris
          - Faucium
          - Pulmonis
      - Situ, & dicitur vlcus
        - Apparens
        - Non apparens
        - In principio,medio,aut fine musculi
        - In supernis aut infernis partibus
        - Secundùm longitudinem
        - Secundùm transuersum
  - Compositũ. i.alteri affectui complicatum:vt
    - Symptomati,& dicitur vlcus
      - Doloroſum A.
      - Dolore vacans
      - Purum
      - Sordidum B.
      - Sanioſum C.
      - Cruentum D.
    - Modo & dicitur vlcus
      - Cum intemperie E.
      - Phlegmonoſum F.
      - Erisipelatoſum
      - Gangrænoſum
      - Canceroſum G.
      - Putridum H.
      - Cauum I.
      - Supercreſcens K.
      - Ambulatiuum L.
    - Cum sua causa & dicitur vlcus
      - Spontaneum
      - Ab animali venenoso
      - A simiæ morsu
      - Ab hominis morsu
    - Cum sua causa & morbo & dicitur vlcus
      - Cacochymum
      - Malignum M.
      - Rheumaticum N.
      - Verminoſum O.
      - Acroſum P.
      - Cauernoſum Q.
      - Fistuloſum R.
      - Viscoſum S.
      - Ab atra bile
    - Cum causa, morbo,& parte affecta & dicitur
      - Eroſio
      - Caries T.
      - Esthiomenon
      - Sphacelus V.
      - Dyſenteria

& A deepe wound { Without losse of his substance is healed as a great, so that the matter remaine not within, for then we ought to vse (by Galens counsell in his 2 booke to Glauc.) the running of it, which is performed either by a fit placing or laieng of the member, or els by making an incision, in the place contrarie to the wound, the which things, the nature of the place affected, and the greatnes of the wound doo discouer.

With losse of substance, and then it is cured { By vniting. / By filling vp of the hollownes. This in execution goeth before the former, the which by what meanes we may bring to good purpose, foure things doo declare.

1. The first is the substance of the wound, for this dooth shew that the same flesh in kind, with that which was lost, ought to be ingendred againe, which is doone by the benefit of nature hir selfe, but because in ingendring againe of flesh there be two excrements, that is to vnderstand, a thin matter and a thicke; by the first the wound is made moist or wet, by the second filthie; therefore it needeth drieng medicines and clensing, and that in the first degree of drieng and clensing medicines, as be frankincense, barley flower, beane flower, the flower of orobus, the root of the flowerdelice, and such like.

2. The second is the temperature of the patient, and of the part affected, which doo shewvnto vs the preseruation of them selues. Wherefore though a wound, as it is a wound, requireth drieng medicines; and of drieng medicines, although some drie more, and some lesse; yet the nature of the patient and of the part affected, both which doo shew and signifie vnto vs the preseruing of themselues, will certifie vs what maner of medicines ought to be chosen, for in drie bodies we doo applie those that drie more, in moist those that drie lesse, to the intent that nature may breed againe new flesh, like to that which was lost.

3. The third be things annexed, as distemperature of the part affected, and the distemperance of the aire, and the rest which hinder the cure, the which giue vs to vnderstand, that before we take the cure of the wound in hand, we ought to remooue, as Galen saith in his 3 booke of the manner of healing, those things that let the cure, as be hot fierie inflammations, and such like.

4. The fourth be contrarie indications or tokens requiring contrarie woorkings. As for an example, when the temper of the whole bodie dooth not agree with the temper of the place affected; those things doo shew that medicines more or lesse drie ought to be applied, as temperature of the whole and part be distant more or lesse from the temperature that is in the meane; as if the temperature of the whole differ in the same degree from the meane in moistnes, as the part affected is distant in drinesse, then ought the drieng medicine be temperate. And if the temperature of the whole differ from the meane, for example sake, three degrees, and the part affected, foure degrees, then the drieng medicines in the first degree ought to be chosen. But because all things may be knowen by coniecture or curing, therfore they require a surgean that is verie well practised, and hath all the speculation, both in the knowledge of the whole and of the part of the nature of all simple medicines.

5. An equall wound requireth the breeding againe of the skin, but because it hath his beginning of the seed, therefore it cannot be made so well as it was. Wherefore we restore a certeine like thing to the skin, with medicines after Galen in his 3 booke of the manner of healing, which drie & bind, and such as doo not alonelie consume the too much abundance of humors; but also abate and diminish somewhat of that which is according to nature. This maie those things doo which be cold and drie first and of themselues, as vnripe gals, the rine of pomegranats, the flower of the pomegranat, acatia, sumach, and such like. By accident and after an other sort may hot medicines doo the same, which waste the flesh, after Galen in his 5 booke of the nature of simple medicines, as chalcitis, burnt brasse, the scales of brasse, mysis, alum, and such others.

A brused wound is healed by bringing it to matter, which we shall doo with such medicines as heat and moisten, for putrefaction commeth of heat and moistnes, after Galen in his 4 booke of the manner of healing, & by breeding againe of new flesh, as we haue noted in the treatise of a deepe wound.

But if the flesh be all to torne or rent, and stitching may serue to good purpose, let it be stitched with a certeine slacke stitch as may hold the lips of the wound together. And if the lips about, should become stiffe and hard, let them be taken awaie with a new rasor (no other thing letting.) And if it seeme to grow to a mortifieng swelling, the which is gathered of the slow comming to matter, and is of a darke tawnie, browne, blacke and blewish colour, applie vnguentum Aegyptiacum, or some other like.

The end of wounds.

An

- An vlcer or ſore is the breach of that which by nature ſhould hold together, with moiſture of indifferent ſubſtance, & matter conteined in the fleſhie part, and is either
  - Simple, that is to ſay, not mingled with an other diſeaſe, whoſe differences are fet either
    - Properlie, that is to ſay, from the nature of an vlcer, and they be fet of the
      - Figure or ſhape, and it is called an vlcer either
        - Streight.
        - Slope.
        - Crooked.
        - Hooked.
      - Greatnes, and it is ſaid to be an vlcer either
        - Great.
        - Small.
        - Shallow.
        - Deepe.
        - Equall.
        - Vnequall.
    - Comming outwardlie, that is to ſay, not of the ſubſtance of the ſore, & they are fet either of the
      - Time, and it is ſaid either to be
        - A greene ſore.
        - An old ſore.
      - Part affected,
        - Simple in ſenſe, and it is ſaid to be an vlcer either in the
          - Fleſh.
          - Skin.
          - Arterie.
          - Veine.
        - Compound, and it is ſaid to be an vlcer either of the
          - Eares.
          - Noſtrils.
          - Eies.
          - Mouth.
          - Throte.
          - Loongs.
      - Situation or placing of it, & it is called a ſore either
        - Apparent.
        - Not apparent.
        - In the beginning, middle, or end of the muſcle.
        - In the vpper or lower parts.
        - Longwaies.
        - Ouerthwart.
  - Compound, that is to ſay, ioined with an other diſeaſe, as
    - With the accident, and it is called a ſore either
      - Painefull. A.
      - VVithout paine.
      - Cleane.
      - Full of ſlough. B.
      - Full of raw matter. C.
      - Bloudie. D.
    - VVith the manner, and is called a ſore either
      - VVith a diſtemperature. E.
      - Inflamed. F.
      - Fierie hot as with wild fire.
      - Mortifieng.
      - Cancerous. G.
      - Rotten. H.
      - Hollow. I.
      - Outergrowing. K.
      - Spreading. L.
    - With his cauſe, and it is ſaid to be a ſore either
      - Comming of it ſelfe.
      - Of a venemous beaſt.
      - Of the biting of an ape.
      - Of the biting of a man.
    - With his cauſe and diſeaſe, and is ſaid to be a ſore either
      - Of euill humors.
      - Miſchieuous to heale. M.
      - Rheumatike. N.
      - Full of wormes. O.
      - Eaten or gnawen. P.
      - Full of hollow places. Q.
      - Fiſtulated. R.
      - Slymie. S.
      - Melancholike.
    - With the cauſe, diſeaſe, and the part greeued, and it is ſaid to be either
      - Fretting or gnawing.
      - Rotting. T.
      - Mortifieng of the skin, fleſh and ſinewes. V
      - Putrifieng of the fleſh, ſinewes & bones.

- Vlceris cauſæ efficientes, vel
  - Antecedentes ſuccorum ſunt vitium, qui generantur
    - Praua victus ratione
    - Totius corporis vel alterius mẽbri, vt hepatis, & lienis vitio.
  - Coniunctæ vt
    - Intemperies ex cauſa antecedenti procreata
    - Vulnus in vlcus conuerſum.
    - Tumores rupti & aperti.
  - Curatio vniuerſalis (nam particularem vnicuique differentię ſecundùm literarum ſeriem apponemus) in qua conſiderandum
    - Quid ſit agendum, indicat affectus, qui ſui ablationem requirit. ideò
      - Vlcus qua vlcus eſt modicè ſiccari poſtulat.
      - Vt autem alteri affectui complicato, tunc vt 4. Metli. vel. require hoc ſignum. ⊕.
    - An id quod intendit chirurgus poſſit aſſequi nécne, indicant
      - Vlceratæ carnis intemperies
        - Sola hæcq; — Simplex / Compoſita
        - Cum acceſſorio tumore
        - hęc multoties vlcera ægrè ſanabilia efficiunt.
      - Vlceris
        - Figura. Nam vlcera rotunda peſſima eſſe ſolent, ac magno negotio ad cicatricem reducuntur.
        - Situm. Nam vlcera, quæ in extremitatibus muſculorum, dorſi, tibiarum, vel brachiorum ſunt, periculo non vacant, vt voluit Auicennas.
        - Item, vlcera interna membra occupantia periculoſa ſunt eodem auctore teſte.
      - Humor fluens malus ſecundùm
        - Qualitatem. Nam vlcera circumglabra praua ſunt, praui enim humores, illic confluentes, defluuium pilorum faciunt. Item vlcera, quæ totius corporis colorem præ ſe ferunt malignum, vitium adeſſe magnum in hepate aut ſanguine denuntiant.
        - Item vlcera, quæ alijs morbis ſuccedunt, vt in hydropiſi, mala ſunt.
        - Item vlcera, quæ ſiue antè, ſiue in morbo apparent, conſideranda. Nam ſi liueſcant, aut nigreſcant, aut arida appareant, mortalia ſunt.
        - Quantitatem.
      - Oſſis caries. Nam vlcera quæcunque annua ſunt 6. aph. 45. aut etiam diuturniora, os abſcedere eſt neceſſarium, & cicatrices cauas fieri.
      - Item vlcus omne, poſtquam carne impletum eſt, ſubitò renouatur, periculum eſt, ne. in fiſtulam degeneret. ſen. 4. cap. 1.

⊕. Vt

⊕. Vt autem alteri affectui cõplicato: vel { Affectus è corpore prorsus est eximendus / Incommodum quod infert vincere tentandum } Idque perficitur {

Optima victus ratione, quæ ad physicum attinet.
Materiæ antecedentis auersione, ligaturis, perfusionibus, & epithematibus, vnguentis refrigerantibus & adstringentibus, vt ex boloarmenia, & eiusmodi.
Materiæ coniunctæ euacuatione { Sanguinis missione / Pharmacia. } hæc physici sunt.
Accidentium correctione & summotione; idque assequimur, prout vniuscuiusque symptomatis & affectus cum vlcere complicati natura requirit. Quæ nisi amoueantur, vlcus sanari non potest: & nunc subijciuntur secundùm ordinem alphabeti.
Vlceris exsiccatione, quod erat prima vlceris qua vlcus est intentio.

A. Vlcus dolorosum, malam temperaturam, aut continui solutionem amouendo; sanatur: de quibus omnibus paulò infrà suo loco dicetur.

B. Vlcus sordidum, quod crasso excremento abundat, attenuatione, & resolutione curatur, vt lotione aquæ marinæ, vel saporis, aut mundificatiuo apij, vel hoc quod ℞. mellis vnc. ij. viridis æris vnc. v. quibus si addatur iris, centaurium minus, aut aristolochia, validior fiet medicamentum.

C. Vlcus saniosum; quod sanie multa citra erosionem scatet, exsiccatione mediocri medetur, vt plumbo vsto, ceruſa, litargyro, plantagine, & eiusmodi; aqua aluminosa, vnguento de plumbo, & vnguento de calce.

D. Vlcus cruentum, quod sanguinolenta sanie est plenum; præhabita vniuersali purgatione, & auersione, & viarum per quas materia fluit constrictione, vnguento albo camphorato, de boloarmenia, de tutia, aut de ceruſa cocta vtendum.

E. Vlcus cum intemperie calida infrigidantibus temperandum, vt vnguento albo, de ceruſa, de plumbo, aqua rosarum, succo plantaginis, solani, & semperuiuæ.

Cum intemperie frigida calefacientibus vtendum, vt vnguento basilico, citrino, fusco, & lotione optimi vini tepidi, aut aqua cineris, & aluminosa.

Cum intemperie sicca aquæ temperatæ fotu curatur, quousque locus rubescat, attollatúrque particulæ moles, tunc desinendum, & medicamentis humectantibus vtendum.

Cum intemperie humida, vino aut posca, aut decocto cuiuspiam austeræ herbæ partem lauamus, medicamentáque ad siccius transferemus.

F. Vlcus cum phlegmone curamus medicamentis, quæ desiccant & inflammationem arcent, ex liquidis bonum est vinum & posca (Paulo auctore) ex siccis verò quæ inflammationibus sunt dicata, excipiendo oleosa & acria; priuatim verò hoc confert, quod ℞. malum punicum dulce vino incoctum, & tritum adhibitum. At si erisipelas aut alij tumores vlcera vexent, ad illa recurrendum, quæ de tumoribus præter naturam priùs adnotauimus.

G. Vlcus canceroſum. Quod visu est horrendum, fœtidum, labra habens dura, crassa, tumida, atque inuersa, colore fuscum aut liuidum; circâque locum venas turgidas crassóque sanguine plenas habens, duplici nomine curatur.

Verè; vt in homine robusto vltrò à chirurgo manum efflagitante, & in partibus vlcus consistens, quæ resecationem admittant.

1. Primò ab humoris melancholici affectu curatio auspicanda, physici est.
2. Secundò totum carcinoma prorsus excides, sic vt nulla superst radix, sanguísque sinendus est fluere partes vicinas exprimendo 14. Meth.
3. Tertio cauterio actuali vel potentiali, vt arsenico, quo omnes passim morbi (Theodorico teste) primo die extirpantur, vlcus cauterizandum. Quæ dum fiunt, semper circumuicina munienda sunt aliquo refrigerante, vt boloarmenia, & similibus; mortificatóque cancro, dolor sedandus oleo rosaceo oui luteo admixto, & crustæ casus procurandus butyro, aut simili vnctuoso.
4. Quartò vlcus ipsum quod remansit, vt caua vlcera sanandum.

Non verè, vt in corpore imbecilli, timido, & molli, & in parte, quæ opus chirurgiæ non permittit.

Cancrum augeri prohibendum est { Optima victus ratione / commodis euacuationibus } quæ ad Medicum spectant.

Loco affecto remedia imponenda, quæ dolorem leniant, refrigerent, & exsiccent, sine mordicatione, cuiusmodi sunt solani succus Galeno, plumbum vstum & elotum, vnguentum album è litargyro, de plumbo vsto, aut alijs id genus metallicis vstis & elotis. Aquæ etiam camphoratæ, & succi in mortario plumbeo ducti huic vitio efficaciſſimè admouentur; sic & plumbi lamina, multáque remedia passim à Galeno, Paulo, Celso, Aetio, & alijs sunt descripta, ad quæ lector mittendus, quando hîc breuitati studeamus, & singula remedia in medium afferre nequimus.

H. Vlcus putridum fumum fœtidum, & cadaueroſum expirans, sordes extraneámque caliditatem, & febrem habens, vbi ab excrementis corpus vniuersum tibi purum apparuerit: sic curabis; partem læsam cucurbitulis, scarificationibus, hirudinibus, atque fotibus (Auicenna autore) à corruptis humoribus vindicando, deinde sordes abluendo, aut hydromelite, aut marina aqua, aut salsa; posthæc vlcus mundificabis vnguento Apostolorum, aut Aegyptiaco, desupérque pones mundificatiuum aliud ex absinthij succo, melle rosato, farina hordei & myrrha

- What is to be doone, which the diſeaſe ſheweth, & which requireth the taking away of it ſelfe, therefore
  - An vlcer, in that it is an vlcer, requireth ſomewhat to be dried.
  - But if it be mingled with an other diſeaſe, then muſt you doo as Galen teacheth in his 4 booke of the manner of healing, or els ſeeke this ſigne following. ⊕.
- The cauſes efficient of vlcers be either
  - By an euil order of diet,
  - Going before, by reaſon of ill iuice or humors which be ingendred
  - By the fault either of the whole bodie, or of ſome part thereof, as of the liuer and the ſplene
  - Ioined with the ſore, as
    - Diſtemperature, proceeding of the cauſe going before.
    - A wound turned into an vlcer.
    - Swellings corrupted and open.
- The generall cure (for we will ſet downe heereafter the particular for euerie difference of vlcers, after the order of the alphabet) wherin we ought to conſider
  - Whether the ſurgean can attaine to that which he intendeth or no, theſe following doo ſhew
    - The diſtemperature of the fleſh exulcerate, either
      - Alone, & then it is either
        - Simple,
        - Compound
      - With a ſwelling comming withall.

      Theſe often times doo make vlcers verie hard to be cured.
    - Of the vlcer,
      - The faſhion, for round ſores are the woorſt, and with much a doo healed.
      - The place, for ſores which be in the ends of the muſcles of the backe, legs or armes, be verie dangerous, as Auicen ſaith.
      - Likewiſe ſores, which be in the inward parts, are verie dangerous, as the ſame author reporteth.
    - An euill flowing humor, by reaſon of the
      - Qualitie, for bald vlcers are naught, becauſe euill humors comming downe together, doo make the heare to fall off. Likewiſe, thoſe ſores which reſemble the naughtie colour of the whole bodie, doo euidentlie ſhew, that there is at that preſent a great fault in the liuer and bloud.
      - Alſo ſores that ſucceed and come after other diſeaſes are euill, as in the dropſie.
      - Againe, we are to conſider whether the ſores appeere before a ſicknes, or in a ſicknes. For if they be blewiſh or blackiſh, or drie, then are they deadlie.
      - Quantitie.
    - The rotting or periſhing of the bone, for in ſores of a yeeres continuance or longer, after Hippocrates in his 6 booke of aphoriſmes, the 45 aphoriſme, it is needfull to ſcale the bone, and the skarres thereof will become hollow.
    - Likewiſe euerie vlcer, after it is filled with fleſh, if it ſuddenlie breake out againe, there is danger leaſt it breed to a fiſtula. Fen. 4. cap. 1.

⊕. If

⊕. If an vlcer be ioined with an other diſeaſe, either

- is quite remooued from the bodie.
- We muſt aſſaie to preuent the hurt it bringeth with it.

And this is atchiued

By a verie good order of diet, which perteineth to the phyſician.
By turning awaie as farre off as you can, the matter that goeth before.
By bindings, and bathings of the place affected with clowts dipped in diſtilled water, by cooling ointments and aſtringent, as bole Armenia, and ſuch like.
By euacuation of the matter that is ioined with it { By letting of bloud. / By purgations. } Theſe belong to the phyſician.
By the correcting of the accidents, and diſpatching of them awaie, and we atteine vnto this, as the nature of euerie accident and diſeaſe ioined with the vlcer requireth. Which except they be remooued, the vlcer cannot be healed: And now heere followeth the cure of them, ſet downe after the order of the alphabet.
By the drieng of the vlcer which was the firſt marke we ſhot at, for the cure of an vlcer in that it is an vlcer.

A. A painfull ſore is healed by putting awaie of the diſtemperature, or the breach of that which by nature ſhould hold together, of all which we will ſpeake heereafter in their place.

B. A filthie ſore or full of ſlough, which is furred with a thicke excrement, is cured by the attenuating and reſoluing of it, as by waſhing of it with ſea or brackiſh water, or with the mundificatiue or clenſer made of ſmallage, or by that which Receiueth of honie two ounces, of verdigreaſe fiue ounces, to the which if there be added the root of flowerdelice, centorie the leſſe, or ariſtolochia, the medicine will be of greater efficacie.

C. A ſore full of thin wateriſh matter, that runs out without fretting, is healed with moderate drieng medicines, as with burnt led, ceruſe, lytharge, plantine, and ſuch like, with alume water, with vnguentum de plumbo, and vnguentum de calce.

D. A bloudie vlcer, which is full of bloudie thin water (after we haue made an vniuerſall purgation of the bodie, and turned awaie a farre off the courſe of humors from the part affected, and haue made narrower the waies, by the which the matter floweth) is cured by vſing of vnguentum album camphoratum, vnguentum de bolo Armenia, vnguentum de tutia, or vnguentum de ceruſa cocta.

E. An vlcer with an hot diſtemperature, ought to be brought to a temperature, and cured by cooling medicines, as by vnguentum album, vnguentum de ceruſa, vnguentum de plumbo, by roſewater, by the iuice of plantine, of nightſhade, and of houſleeke.

In an vlcer with a cold diſtemperature, we ought to vſe heating medicines, as is vnguentum baſilicon, vnguentum citrinum, vnguenutm fuſcum, and waſhing of them with the beſt wine made milke-warme, or with water of aſhes called a lee, or with alume water.

A ſore with a drie diſtemperature, is cured with fomenting of it with temperate water, vntill the place wax red, and the part begin to riſe vp, and ſomewhat to ſwell, and then we ought to ceaſſe and vſe medicines that moiſten.

A ſore being with a moiſt diſtemperature, we waſh the part with wine or water ſo tempered with vineger, that one may drinke it, or with the decoction of ſome harſh hearbe, and we ſhall change the medicines, vſing great driers.

F. An vlcer with an inflammation, we cure with medicines which drie and keepe awaie an inflammation. Of liquors, wine and water ſo tempered with vineger, as it may be droonke (as Paulus counſelleth.) Of drie medicines, thoſe that be proper for inflammations, and in no caſe to vſe oilie and biting medicines. In this caſe the medicine is verie good that Receiueth a ſweet pomegranat ſodden in wine applied after it is ſtamped. But if the apoſteme called wildfire, or other ſwellings vex vlcers, you muſt run backe to thoſe things, which we haue ſet downe before as concerning ſwellings contrarie to nature.

G. A cancerous vlcer, the which is vglie to behold, ſtinking, and hauing his edges or lips hard, groſſe, ſwolne, and turning vp, of a browne or ledden colour, with veins about the place ſwolne and full of groſſe bloud, is healed two waies. In deed; as in a ſtrong man which of his owne accord requireth helpe at the ſurgeans hand, if the vlcer be in ſuch places as may abide the cutting of it quite to the quicke.

1. Firſt, you muſt begin the cure by taking awaie the diſeaſe riſing of a melancholike humor, as by preparing and purging, and ſuch like, which perteine to the phyſician.

2. Secondlie, you ſhall cleane cut out all the cancer, ſo that there remaine no root of it, and the bloud ought to be ſuffered to run out by preſſing the parts nigh vnto it, after Galen in his 14 booke of the manner of healing.

3. Thirdlie, the vlcer is to be cauteriſed, by an actuall or potentiall cauterie, as arſenike, by the which all diſeaſes commonlie (as witneſſeth Theodoricus) be taken awaie, & rooted out the firſt daie. The which things whiles they be in dooing, the places about ought alwaies to be defended with ſome cooling medicine, as with bole Armenia, and ſuch like; and when the cancer is killed, the paine ought to be aſſwaged with oile of roſes mingled with the yolke of an egge, and the falling awaie of the eskarre ought to be procured by butter, or ſuch like vnctuous matter.

4. Fourthlie, the vlcer it ſelfe, the which hath remained, ought to be cured as hollow vlcers.

It is eaſed but not cured, as in a weake perſon, fearfull and tender, and in a part that permits not the handiwoorke of ſurgerie.

And heerein we muſt let that the cancer doo not increaſe { By a verie good order of diet. / By fit and commodious euacuations. } Which belong to the phyſician.

To the place affected remedies are to be applied which may eaſe the paine, and coole, and drie without biting, of the which ſort be the iuice of nightſhade (with Galen) led burnt and waſhed, vnguentum album ex litargyro, vnguentum de plumbo vſto, or with other ſuch like medicines made of mettals burnt and waſhed throughlie. Water of camphire and iuices ſtamped in a morter of led, are applied to this diſeaſe moſt effectuouſlie; ſo alſo is a plate made of led, and manie remedies deſcribed in manie places of Galen, Paulus, Celſus, Aëtius, and others, to the which the reader is to be ſent, ſeeing we couet to be ſhort, and can not ſet downe euerie particular medicine.

H. A putrified ſore breathing out a ſtinking and carion fume with filth, an vnkindlie heat, and a feuer, after that you haue purged the whole bodie from excrements and ſuperfluitie of humors, you ſhall cure it after this faſhion, by ridding of the ſore part from corrupt humors with cupping, ſcarifieng, horſſeleches, and fomentations (as Auicen writeth)

myrrha compositum, & circumiacentes partes vnguento ex boloarmenia illines, ac supra cætera prædicta puluillos ex stuppa,aut pannos lineos leues, posca aquosa imbutos adligabis. Si verò sordes in putredinem conuertatur,locus abluendus erit oxycrato,aut aqua cineris,vel saponis,deinde emplastrum ex carnibus piscium salsorum,farina orobi & aristolochia longa,& scylla,omnibus ex vino coctis,& cum melle mixtis supermaccommodabis.Quòdsi his remedijs vlceris malitia vinci non possit, ea admouebis,quæ de vlcere maligno adnotabimus,scilicet cauterium actuale vel potentiale,vt arsenicum. Quibus non conducentibus, membrum amputabis.

I. Vlcus cauum carne est opplendum,vt in profundo vulnere suprà adnotauimus.

K. Vlcus supercrescentem carnem habens medicamentis siccantibus sanatur,è quorum tria sunt genera alterum altero valentius.Mediocriter carnem exedúnt diphriges, squamma æris, & eiusmodi: valentiora sunt asiæ petræ flos,sory,calcitis,& similia: validissima ærugo,& sales omnes cremati.

L. Vlcus ambulatiuum seu phagedęnicum, in quo vitio succi corrodentis non solùm partes putridæ, sed etiam sanæ depascuntur superficialiter; vt vlcus arrosum curatur,cùm ab eadem causa efficienti, licèt maligniori facta proueniat; ideò similibus remedijs,sed valentioribus gaudet.

M. Vlcus malignum seu cacoethes,in quo malignitas occulta est,quæ prohibet vlcus sanari; purgato vniuerso corpore,& remotis affectibus,& symptomatibus sibi complicatis; curatur valida citra demorsum exsiccatione, quæ perficitur medicamentis adstrictoria & digerente vi præditis,qualia sunt terra sigillata,diphriges,alumen, & similia: Verùm cùm ampla sit latitudo medicamentorum exsiccantium, quando altera magis, altera minùs siccent,sic inter vlcera maligna alterum vlcus altero magis sit cacoethe; corporáque omnia, quibus mederi cogimur non omninò eandem temperaturam habeant: hinc fieri non potest, vt vno eodémque medicamento,omnibus indifferenter vlceribus malignis quęuis corpora occupantibus,medeamur.Sed tantùm medicantium pharmacorum. 4. de comp. med. secundùm genera, esse numerum oportet, quantus ipsorum quoque vlcerum extiterit.Ideò oportet chirurgum omnia hæc præcognoscere,& medicamenta imbecillia,moderata, & valida sibi præparare,vt malignioribus vlceribus, & robustioribus corporibus valentiora applicet remedia, ad mediocria verò vlcera, & molliores, & delicatiores corporum habitus imbecillioribus medicamentis vtatur.Quæ qualia sint Galenus loco suprà citato optimè distinguit.

N. Vlcus rheumaticum,in quo abundè fluunt humores vlcus sanescere vetantes (corpore vniuerso priùs, secundò ad Glau. congruis remedijs,& præsertim venæ sectione purgato,& inanito) sic sanato partem affectam, repellentibus illinito,deinde exsiccantibus & detergentibus humores in parte collectos vacuato. Vltimò partem affectam confortato,ne ampliùs fluxionem recipiat.

O. Vlcus verminosum,in quo apparent vermes ex humorum putredine, sic curatur. Primò putredo arcenda,posteà vermes exortos succo aut decocto absinthij,agrimonij,centaureæ,marrhubij,& eiusmodi vtendum. Priuatim verò Archigeni & Theodoro hoc valet,quod ℞. cerusæ & polij parem mensuram, & cum pice liquida illinitur.

P. Vlcus arrosum,quod vitio succi bilioši corrodentis & escaram facientis semper crescit,sic tractatur. Facta vniuersali purgatione (nam partibus quibusdam medicamenta discutientia applicanda non sunt (13. Meth.) vbi redundantia in toto corpore,aut superiacente particula subest) commodè feceris (particula supra modum calefacta) si ipsam statim frigidis stipticis exsiccantibus refrigerabis, totam particulam vlceratam aqua aluminosa abluendo; nam influentes humores potenter repellit hæc aqua,& siccat,vt voluit Auicennas,aut affectum locum irrigabis aqua plantaginis,aut rosarum,aut ea in qua ferrum sit extinctum, aut decocto cyperi,cupressi, myrobalanorum,plantaginis,malicorij,balaustij,& similium: circumiacentésque partes boloarmenia illinito; In medio verò vlceris puluis exsiccans,aut litargyrum,plumbum vstum,tutia, & eiusmodi apponito; Item plagellæ vnguento albo Rasis illitæ, aut vnguento de tutia supra vlcus ipsum dandæ sunt, & plumaceolus posca imbutus superaddendus; dein ligatura exprimente alligandum erit. Solutio alternis diebus tantùm fienda,sordésque molli linteolo & sicco detergenda; Quòdsi partes vlceri adiacentes inflammari videantur, vnguento Galeni è palmulis confecto,oleóque mirteo aut melino aut omphacino dissoluto vtaris. At si duricties circa vlceris labra apparuerit,ipsum vnguentum è palmulis oleo veteri aut de cherua diluendum est.Cæterùm si vlcera ipsa talia medicamenta contemnant, corpore iterum à superfluis repurgato, inustione cauterio actuali aut potentiali materia coniuncta absumenda veniet. Quòdsi hæc parùm profecerint, sublimatum pauca quantitate tutò adhiberi potest, locus autem vlceri circumpositus semper refrigerantibus muniendus erit.Porrò si ne his quidem potentibus auxilijs malum cesserit, membrum amputare necessarium est,vt voluit Auicennas.

Q. Vlcus cauernosum orificium habens strictum,profunditatem verò latiorem, modò sursum, modò deorsum, modò ad latus,modò ad ossa vergens,sensúmque effugiens, multósque anfractus habens atque cuniculos, citra tamen callòsitatem & duritiem,sic curatur.

1. Primò morbi accidentia summoueantur.

2. Secundò sordes abluenda & exsiccanda venit.Modus autem exsiccandorum remediorum variatur penes varias sinuum differentias à positionis situ tantùm Galeno acceptas. Nam si sinus est sursum, adeò vt eius orificium deorsum spectet,tunc facilis est sordium expurgatio, quando per os eius facilè sanies defluat.Sed neque cùm ad latus declinat,aut deorsum aut ad ossa impedit,quin è sinu sanies emanare queat, dummodo membri appositio optima (secundo ad Glau.) fieri possit, verùm si situm commodum parti dare non possis, quo liberè sanies effluat: tunc pars ex aduerso,vel & melius totus sinus (nullo alio impediente) resecandus erit. Quòdsi neque apertio in imo,neque cauitas tota dissecari possit,sinus totus eluendus erit, primò detersorijs vt melicrato,

crato,aut vino (Galeno) aut valentioribus prout sordes erit malignior, vt aqua aluminosa, Auicennæ, aut vnguento Aegyptiaco aqua & melle liquato,Albucasi, aut ex charta combusta medicamento Galeni. Verùm si vlcus calidum fuerit,adeò vt virus rubens, & loturæ recenter mactatæ carnis persimile appareat, abluendus erit aqua mulsa recenti,in qua lenticula,hordeum,rosæ,& balaustium incocta sint.Si verò frigidum sit vlcus,adeò vt sanies aquosa & tenuis defluat,mulsa in qua coctum sit marrhubium, absinthium, pimpinella & myrrha eluendum est,& his remedijs omnibus vlcus purum reddetur, quæ erat nostra secunda intentio.

3. Tertiò cauitas implenda,iuxta Auicennæ Galeni interpretis intentionem, medicinis currentibus lauatiuis, & viscosis vt adhæreant,intromissis clysteribus aut tentis cannulatis, vt voluit Guido à Gauliaco,& ellychnijs, vt emplastrum Apostolorum ab eodem Auicenna expertum; sed præstat subscribere medicamentum apud chirurgos maximè exercitatum,quod ℞. aquæ decoctionis hordei lib. j. mellis rosati vnc. iij. Sarcocollæ 3. ij. myrrhæ,thuris an. 3. j. vini odoriferi vnc. vj. coquantur omnia simul,ad tertiæ partis consumptionem,quibus addi potest & aloës,& supraponenda est Galeni consilio spongia noua quàm mollissima ex oxycrato, & incipiens ab vlceris fundo arctè (sine dolore tamen) alligetur,& in eius ore finiat, ibíque fascia sit minùs laxa,& secundo vel tertio quoque die spongia eximatur,consideretúrque sanies multa an pauca,cruda an cocta ad os vlceris effluxerit.Altas enim partes coisse testatur pus coctum aut paucum præcipuè si dolor aut tumor non appareant,ècontra contrarium iudicato.Quòdsi in secunda spongiæ permutatione pus crudum appareat, affecto locò medicamentum valdè exsiccans (cuiusmodi est Galeni medicamentum cirrhum appellatum 2. de comp. med. secundùm genera) apponendum est; aut diapalma vt voluit Guido, aut aliud simile ab ipsis descriptum.

R. Vlcus fistulosum,quod altum angustúmque est,cum oris duritie & callositate,cuius multæ sunt differentiæ, medici intentionem plurimùm variantes,vt in hoc schemate apparere potest.

Fistulæ differentiæ sumuntur vel à
- Tempore vt
  - a Recentes
  - c Inueteratæ
- Figura vt
  - Rectæ
  - Tortuosæ
  - e Transuersæ
- Numero vt
  - Simplices
  - Duplices
  - b Triplices
- Magnitudine & situ vt
  - d Breues.i. superficiales
  - a Altè descendentes ad ossa,cartilagines, aut ad interiora

Curantur
- Præmissa vniuersali purgatione, & datis aliquibus potionibus fistulis dicatis,vt quæ ℞ Agrimonij partes iij. plantaginis par. ij. foliorum oliuæ par. j. scindantur minutim,& contundantur, posteà in vino albo coquantur, & fiat colatura; aut ℞ filicis maris par. iij. gentianæ par. ij. centaurij par. j. coquantur vt priùs,& qualibet die sub aurora cyathus vnus administretur.Quibus potionibus si nonnihil ligni guaiaci aliquot horas maceretur, posteà lento igne leuiter decoquatur,& ex colatura quantum assidenti medico satis esse videbitur manè bibendum offeratur, feliciori cum successu res se habebit,posteà ad ea,quæ particulariter fistulam sanant deueniendum.
- 1. Primo fistulæ orificium si non satis hiat dilatandum, quod fit aut ferro,aut tenta ex radice gentianæ,aristolochiæ, brioniæ,serpentariæ,aut spongia, quæ in principio magis conuenit.
- 2. Secundo loco [a] callos eximere conuenit, ipsiúsque figura prorsus eximenda, aut medicamentis acrioribus, qualia sunt trociſci asphodelorum, aut penicilla arsenico inuncta, quæ neminem fefellerunt,& hæc competunt altis fistulis & recentioribus. [b]

Quòdsi fistula multiplices habeat meatus, adeò vt linimenta intromitti nequeant,aceto medicamenta sunt mollienda, & clystere auriculari infundenda.

Verùm [c] antiquis fistulis plurimùm valet linimentum hoc, quod ℞ vnguenti Aegyptiaci vnc. s. arsenici scrup. j. lixiuij vnc. iiij. aquæ rosarum vnc. ij. sublimati 3. s. bulliant ad consumptionem tertiæ partis, & iniecto medicamento,fistulæ os eo modo occludendum,vt de sinuoso vulnere adnotauimus,ne id refluat.

Quòdsi multiplices fistulæ breues intráque [d] carnem sint arida medicamenta, superiùs adducto calamo scriptorio insufflabis.

Si quando verò longior & transuersa [e] est fistula (inquit Celsus) demisso specillo contra principium huius, incidi commodissimum est,& collirium vtrinque dimitti,in quo casu voluit Arnaldus aquam fortem alchimystarum administrari,& iste est vnus modus calli eximendi.

Alter modus euellendi callos,& fistulæ figuram est incisio,posteà adustio ferro ignito,aut caustico medicamento. Igitur dimisso specillo,supráque id accommodata figura,scalpello (nullo alio impediente) sinus,eiúsque plexus (si adsunt) toti præcedenti, dein oui candido penicilla intincta vlceri sunt imponenda, postera die locus adurendus vel ferro ignito vel puluere asphodelorum, vel arsenico. Cæterùm in circuitu semper refrigerantia & reprimentia applicanda sunt. Deinde adusta fistula primis saltem diebus mitigatorio aliquo medicamento,vt oleo oui luteo admixto vtendum; postmodum ea quæ crustas ex ferro ignito aut caustico medicamento resoluunt admoueto; à quarum vsu priùs non desistito, quàm crustæ deciderint, & in pus conuersæ fuerint.

3. Tertiò

teth) from corrupt humors, after that by waſhing awaie the filth,or thicke matter of the ſore either with meth, or with ſea water,or ſalt water. After this you ſhall go about to clenſe the ſore with vnguentum Apoſtolorum,or with vnguentum Aegyptiacum,and you ſhall laie vpon it an other clenſing medicine made of the iuice of wormewood,and of mel roſatum,of barley flower,and mirrh, and annoint the parts about with an ointment made of bole Armenia,and you ſhall bind vpon the other aforeſaid medicines, pledgets of tow or fine linnen clothes dipt in water and vineger. And if the filth be turned into putrifaction, the place ought to be waſhed with oxymel, or with a lee made of aſhes, or with ſope water,after this you ſhall laie handſomlie vpon it a plaiſter made of the fleſh of ſalt fiſhes, of the flower of orobus,and of ariſtolochia longa & ſquilla, theſe all boiled in wine and mingled with honie. And if by theſe medicines the malice of the vlcer cannot be ouercome, you ſhall applie thoſe remedies, which we will brieflie ſet out concerning the cure of a miſcheeuous or ill conditioned ſore,that is to vnderſtand,an actuall cauterie or potentiall,as arſenike,the which not profiting you ſhall cut off the member.

I. An hollow vlcer is to be filled with fleſh,as we gaue note before in a deepe vlcer.

K. A ſore that hath proud fleſh,is healed with drieng medicines, whereof there be three kinds, ech ſtronger than other. Diphriges,the skales of braſſe,and ſuch like,doo moderatelie eate awaie the fleſh. More ſtrong be flos Aſiæ, petræ,ſory,chalcitis,and ſuch like: moſt ſtrong be verdigreaſe,and all ſalts burned.

L. A rotten eating ſore going from part to part,which is called in Greeke phagedenicum, in the which by the fault of a fretting and gnawing humor,not onelie the putrified parts,but alſo the whole be eaten ſuperficiallie, is cured,as is a gnawing ſore,ſeeing that it proceedeth of the like cauſe,howbeit made woorſe, therefore it dooth require the like remedies,but ſtronger.

M. A miſcheeuous or ill conditioned vlcer,wherein his veneme lurketh ſo cloſelie, as doo what you can by art, it keepeth the vlcer from healing: when you haue purged the bodie vniuerſallie, and remooued the affects with the accidents that be intermingled with them, it is cured with ſtrong drieng medicines without biting, which is accompliſhed with remedies that be indued with an aſtringent and reſoluing facultie, as be terra ſigillata,diphriges,alume, & ſuch like. But conſidering the ſcope and compaſſe of drieng medicines is large, becauſe ſome drie more, ſome leſſe; ſo amongſt malicious and miſcheeuous vlcers, one is more ill conditioned than another, and that all bodies which we are conſtreined to heale haue not indifferentlie one temperature, whereby it cannot be that we can heale indifferentlie with one and that ſelfe ſame medicine all ill conditioned vlcers in all bodies;but there muſt be ſo great a number of medicines which heale, as Galen writeth in his fourth booke of the compoſition of medicines according to their kinds,as there ſhall be of the vlcers themſelues: therefore it behooueth the ſurgean to know all theſe things before hand,and to haue in a readines medicines,ſome weake,ſome in a meane, and ſome ſtrong, that he may applie to more miſcheeuous vlcers and ſtronger bodies,ſtronger remedies,and vſe for vlcers in a meane,and for ſofter,tender, and more delicate bodies,weaker remedies. The which what they ought to be, Galen in the booke a little before alledged,ſorteth verie well.

N. A rheumatike vlcer in the which humors abundantlie flow,which let the vlcer from healing, the whole bodie being firſt (as Galen teacheth in his 2 booke to Glauco) purged with conuenient remedies, and eſpeciallie with letting of bloud,heale the diſeaſed part after this ſort: Annoint it with reſoluing medicines,afterward void and rid the humors gathered in the part with drieng and clenſing medicines, laſtlie corroborate and ſtrengthen the part affected, that it doo not receiue the flux againe.

Θ. An vlcer full of vermine or wormes,in the which wormes doo appeere by the putrifaction of humors, is thus cured. Firſt the putrifaction muſt be driuen awaie, afterwards we muſt kill the wormes that be bred, with the iuice or decoction of wormewood,of agrimonie, of centorie, horehound, and ſuch like. Peculiarlie this medicine with Archigenus and Theodorus is holden for a ſouereigne medicine,which Receiueth of ceruſe,and polium like portion,and with tarre make an ointment to annoint it.

P. A gnawen vlcer, which by the fault of a cholerike humor gnawing and making an eskarre alwaies goeth on,and is thus handled. After you haue made an vniuerſall purgation (for reſoluing medicines are not to be applied to anie one part, after Galen in his 13 booke of the manner of healing, where great abundance of humors is in the whole bodie,or in a part thereof,you ſhall doo well if the part be heated aboue his ordinarie) you muſt coole it foorthwith, with drieng ſtiptike medicines,by waſhing all the part being exulcerate with alume water, for this water dooth mightilie repell and put backe humors flowing in, and drieth (as Auicen iudgeth) or els you ſhall moiſten the place with water of plantine,or of roſes,or with ſmiths water,or with the decoction of cipers,or cupreſſe,myrobalans, plantine, the rind of a pomegranat,of the flowers of pomegranats,and ſuch like,and annoint the parts about with an ointment made of bole Armenia,and put in the midſt of the vlcer a drieng powder, or lytarge, or burnt led,tutia,and ſuch like. So likewiſe pledgets being ſpred with vnguentum album of Raſis,or with vnguentum de tutia ought to be applied vpon the ſore it ſelfe,the bolſters or double clothes dipt in water and vineger ſo as it may be droonke, is to be laid vpon it; after it ought to be bound or rolled with a binding that preſſeth out the baggage humor, and the binding of it vp ought to be looſed and vndoone euerie other day onelie, and the filth ought to be wipt awaie with a ſoft and drie linnen cloth. And if the parts lieng about the ſore ſeeme to be inflamed, vſe the ointment of Galen commonlie named diachalcitios, diſſolued in oile of mirtils,or in oile of quinces, or vnripe oile oliue; but if there appeere an hardnes about the lips or brinke of the ſore,vnguentum ex palmulis is to be diſſolued with old oiles, or with oleum de cherua. But in caſe the vlcers themſelues yeeld nothing to thoſe medicines, the bodie being purged once againe, the matter that is ioined with the diſeaſe ought to be conſumed by burning with a cauterie actuall or potentiall. But if theſe things profit little, Mercurie ſublimed may in little quantitie be vſed ſafelie,and the place lieng about the vlcer ought alwaies to be defended with cooling medicines. To conclude, if the diſeaſe will not yeeld nor giue place no not to theſe ſtrong helps,it is neceſſarie to cut off the member,as Auicen counſelleth.

Q. An hollow vlcer full of crookes, hauing a ſtreight orifice,but broader in the bottome, going one waie vpward,an other waie to the ſides,and againe to the bones, and not outwardlie to be perceiued, and hauing manie windings in and out,and as it were cunniberries (notwithſtanding without a hard furring and hardnes) is cured in this manner.

1. Firſt let the accidents of the diſeaſe be remooued.

2. Secondarilie the groſſer filth of the ſore ought to be waſhed awaie and dried vp. The meaſure of drieng reme-

dies is diuerſe, according to the diuerſe differences of the creekes, taken out of Galen onely of the ſite of the place. For if the hollownes or creeke run vpward, inſomuch that the orifice of it looke downeward, then the purging and clenſing of the groſſe filth is eaſie, conſidering that the matter runneth downe by the mouth of it. But neither when it declineth to the ſide, or downeward, or to the bone, dooth it let but that the matter may iſſue out of the hollownes, ſo that the laieng of the member be verie well doone, after Galen in his 2. booke to Glauco. But if you cannot giue to the part a commodious ſite or lieng, ſo as the matter may freelie run out; then may you cut the part againſt the ſore, or better all the whole creeke (if no other thing let) may be cut vp. But in caſe neither the opening, neither the hollownes can be wholie cut vp, all the creeke is to be waſhed throughlie with ſcowring medicines, as is meth or wine, (with Galen) or with ſtronger medicines, as the filth ſhall be woorſe and more harmefull, as with alume water (with Auicen) or with vnguentum Aegyptiacum diſſolued in water and honie (with Albucaſis) or els with medicamentum ex charta combuſta Galeni. But if the ſore be hot, inſomuch that the venemous humor appeereth red and verie like the waſhing of fleſh latelie killed, it ought to be waſhed with meth new made, in the which were ſod lentils, barley, roſes, and the flowers of pomegranats. But if the ſore be cold, inſomuch that the matter runneth downe wateriſh and thin, it ought to be waſhed with meth, wherein were boiled horehound, wormewood, burnet, and mirrh. And by all theſe remedies the ſore will be made cleane, the which was our ſecond intent or purpoſe.

3. Thirdlie, the hollownes is to be filled vp after the mind of Auicen, Galens interpretor, with liquid waſhing & gluiſh medicines, to the intent they may ſticke when they ſhall be caſt in with a ſiringe, as Guido of Gauliacum would, or vpon tents, as is vnguentum Apoſtolorum prooued of the ſame Auicen, but it is better to write heere following a medicine moſt in vſe with ſurgeans, which Receiueth of the decoction of barley a pound, of mel roſatum three ounces, of ſarcocoll two drams, of mirrh, of frankincenſe, of either a dram, of verie good wine ſix ounces, let them be boiled all together to the waſting of the third part, to the which there may be added the powder of aloes, and a verie ſoft new ſponge (by the counſell of Galen) dipt in water and vineger ought to be laid vpon the reſt, and let it be bound ſtreight, beginning ſtreightlie at the bottome of the ſore (notwithſtanding without paine) and let it end in the orifice of it, and there let the band or roll be leſſe ſlacke, and let the ſponge be remooued euerie ſecond or third day, and let it be conſidered whether much matter or little, crude or digeſted, haue flowed to the mouth of the ſore. For ripe and little matter teſtifieth that the deepe parts of it be growen together, eſpeciallie if paine and ſwelling appeere, and contrariwiſe iudge the contrarie. And if in the ſecond ſhifting of the ſponge the matter appeere rude to the diſeaſed part, a medicine drieng verie much (of the which ſort Galens is named cirrhum, in his 2. booke of the compoſition of medicines according to their kinds) ought to be applied, or diapalma as Guido would, or an other like deſcribed of them for the ſame purpoſe.

R. A fiſtulous vlcer, the which is deepe and narrow, with an hardnes and hard furring of the mouth of it, wherof there be manie differences, altering verie much the phyſicians intent, as it dooth appeere in this table following.

The differences of fiſtulas be taken either of the

- Time, either
  - a New, and taken of late.
  - c Old, and of long continuance.
- Forme or faſhion of them, being either
  - Streight.
  - Crooked.
  - e Ouerthwart.
- Number, being either
  - Single.
  - Double.
  - b Threefold.
- Bignes and ſite either
  - d Shallow, and a litle entred.
  - a Deepe going downe to the bones, griſtles, or the inward parts.

Theſe are cured by

An vniuerſall purgation of the bodie going before, and by giuing of certeine potions properlie aſſigned for fiſtulas, the which Receiueth of agrimonie three parts, of plantine 2 parts, of the leaues of oliue trees one part, let them be cut ſmall and ſtamped, afterward let them be boiled in white wine, & ſtreined, or els Receiue of the male ferne three parts, of gentian two parts, of centorie one part, let them be boiled as before, and let euerie day betimes in the morning be miniſtred about two ounces of it. In which potions if ſome wood of guaiacum be ſteeped certeine houres, afterward gentlie boiled on a ſoft fire, and of it being ſtreined if ſo much be offered to drinke in the morning, as ſhall ſeeme ſufficient to the phyſician that is preſent, the thing ſhall go forward with better ſucceſſe. Afterwards we muſt come to thoſe things which peculiarlie heale a fiſtula.

1. Firſt the orifice of the fiſtula if it be not open wide enough, muſt be inlarged, the which is doone either with a knife, or with a tent of the root of gentian, of ariſtolochia, of brionie, of dragon, or by a ſponge which in the beginning is more conuenient.

2. Secondarilie, [a] it is meet to take awaie the hard furring or hardnes, & the figure and faſhion of it is vtterlie to be made awaie either by more ſharpe medicines, as by the trocisks of aſphodelus, or tents annointed with arſenike, which neuer failed, and thoſe be fit for deepe fiſtulas, & for ſuch as haue beene but of ſmall continuance. [b]

And if the fiſtula haue manie creeks, inſomuch that tents can not be put in, the medicines ought to be made ſoft in vineger & powred in, or miniſtred with an eare clyſter.

But

3. Tertiò ſi aliqua ſordes remanſit poſt tales operationes, mulſo, vel aqua in qua eruum coctum ſit, & mellis aliqua parte adiecta locum abluito, vel tali medeto medicamento, quod ℞ terebintinæ in aqua vitæ ablutæ vnc. iij. ſucci apij, cynogloſſi an. 3. vj. mellis roſati colati vnc. j. s. ariſtolochiæ rotundæ 3. ij. farinæ lupinorum vnc. 5. coquantur ſucci cum terebintina & melle ad conſumptionem medietatis, dein reliqua admiſceantur. Quòdſi prædicto medicamento aliquid myrrhæ adieceris, ſarcocollæ, iridis, radicis peucedani an. medicamentum optimum efficies incarnatiuum, modò ex eo turunda illinatur, reliqua reperiuntur in antidotarijs grauium auctorum.

S. Vlcus varicoſum venas ſanguine craſſo turgidas habens, curatur varicum euulſione, quem modum Hippocrates, Galenus, Aetius, & Paulus adeò diſtinctè & apertè declarant, vt copiæ verborum non ſit hîc locus.

T. Vlcus carioſum ſic corrigitur. Oportet ante omnia vitiatum os nudare vlcere exciſo, donec vndique totum os carioſum appareat; deinde os corruptum radendum quouſque album, vel ſolidum videatur, deinde cauterium actuale, quo ſuperflua humiditas exſiccetur, adminiſtretur, poſteà oleo roſato & oui candido per tres dies vtendum, & per tres alios dies oleo roſato & oui vitello, & deſuper continuò vnum de mundificatiuis nunc ſubſcribendis vſque ad oſſis expoliationem, applicatur. Vt agreſtis papaueris & fici arboris folia cum polenta leuigato, & oſſi ſinus, vino priùs loti, repleto. Aut ſemen ioſciami, & atramentum ſutorium pari pondere contrita imponito. Sed & radix peucedani contrita ſubitò ſquammas oſſium remouet. Aut hoc medicamentum tibi præparato, quod ℞ vnguenti iſis vnc. j euforbij ſubtiliſſimè puluerizati vnc. 5. ſimul mixtis, & ſupra carioſum os ab ipſius abraſione apponito; verùm vlceris labra vnguento Galeni vel roſaceo plagellis munito; hoc enim medicamentum breuiori tempore quàm cauterium actuale oſſium ſquammas remouet. Deinde vt reliqua vlcera caua ſanato.

V. In ſphacelo cutis, carníſque & neruorum apparet corruptio: Quòdſi adhuc magis ſæuiat malum, vt oſſa etiam corrumpat eſthiomenus generatur. 7. de Anatomicis admin. & 7. aph. 50. Quibus prauis vlceribus, nullum melius reperitur remedium, ipſius membri exciſione, & de his hactenus.

Finis vlcerum.

Fractura

- Fractura est continui solutio quæcunque in osse, cuius differentiæ aliæ
  - Simplices. i. alteri affectui nõ complicatæ, & sunt vel
    - Longum, & formam reprę. sentant, vel
      - Oblongæ ossis fissuræ
      - Vnguis & est fissura ossis quæ cum aliqua in parte recta sit, in extremo tamen lunata euadit
      - Squammæ.
    - Propriæ. i. à propria essentia desumptæ, & considerantur, vel secundùm
      - Transuersum, & habent similitudinem
        - Caulium
        - Raphani
        - Cucumerum.
      - Obliquum Celso
      - Longum transuersum & obliquum, quando ad similitudinem farinæ vel pollinis est facta, cùm os in multas tenues partes sit confractum.
    - Impropriæ. i. non à substantia rei, sed à parte affecta acceptæ, vt fractura
      - In caluaria
      - In maxillis
      - In naribus
      - In clauiculis
      - In spina dorsi
      - In costis
      - In scapulis
      - In humero
      - In brachio
      - In femore
      - In crure
      - In rotula genu
      - In digitis manuum & pedum
  - Compositæ i. alterì affectui complicatæ, & dicuntur, fractura
    - Cum dolore ♈
    - Cum inflammatione ♈
    - Cum pruritu ♉
    - Cum contusione ♒
    - Cum gangræna ♋
    - Cum vulnerę ♌
    - Cum fragmento ossis ♍
    - Cum superflua ossis humiditate ♎
    - Cum nimia ossis siccitate ♏
    - Cum callo nimiùm excrescente ♐
    - Malè ferruminata ♑

Horum

But c for old fiſtulas this is a ſouereigne ointment,which Receiueth of vnguentum Aegyptiacum halfe an ounce, of arſenike one ſcruple,of lee foure ounces,of roſewater two ounces,of Mercurie ſublimat halfe a dram, let them boile to the conſumption of the third part,and when the medicine is caſt into the fiſtula, the mouth of it ought in ſuch ſort to be ſtopped,as we haue noted in the cure of an hollow vlcer,that it run not out againe.

And if there be anie ſhallow fiſtulas going not deepe,& within the fleſh, d then ſhall you blow in drie medicines in forme of powders with a quill mentioned of before.

If at anie time the fiſtula be long and ouerthwart e,Celſus ſaith it is moſt commodious and the ſpeedieſt waie to put in a probe to the bottome,and to make an inciſion vpon the probe from one end to the other,and both waies to put in a tent.In the which caſe Arnold would haue miniſtred the ſtrong water of alchymiſts named aqua fortis, namelie his firſt,and this is one waie to take awaie the hard cote of the fiſtula by fretting medicines.

The ſecond waie to plucke out the hard cote, and ſo to kill a fiſtula is inciſion & burning either with a hot iron,or a cauſtike medicine,called of the ſurgeans a potentiall cauterie.Therefore when you haue put in your probe, and marking the faſhion how fitlie it lieth vpon it to be cut, all the creekes or cunniberries and turnings thereof (if there be anie) are to be cut open with an inciſion knife,if nothing let to the contrarie. After this, tents dipt in the white of an egge ought to be put into the ſore,the next day after the place is to be cauterized either with a glowing hot iron, or with the powder of aſphodelus,or with arſenike.But round about it you muſt applie alwaies cooling and repreſſing medicines.After this the fiſtula being cauterized, you muſt vſe for the firſt daies at the leaſt, ſome medicine that aſſwageth paine,as ſalet oile mingled with the yolke of an egge, afterwards applie thoſe things which looſe and make eſkarres fall awaie,which were cauſed by a glowing hot iron or a cauſtike medicine,from the vſe whereof ceaſſe not before the eskarres fall awaie,and be turned into matter.

3. Thirdlie,if anie groſſe matter remaine after ſuch doings, waſh the place with meth,or with water wherein orobus hath beene boiled,and ſome part of honie put vnto it,or with ſuch a medicine as Receiueth of turpentine waſhed in aqua vitæ foure ounces,of the iuice of ſmalage,of houndſtong,of either ſix drams, of mel roſatum colatum one ounce and an halfe,of ariſtolochia rotunda two drams,of the flower of lupines halfe an ounce: let the iuices be boiled with turpentine and honie to the conſuming of the halfe, after let the reſt be mingled with them. And if you ſhall put to the foreſaid medicine ſome mirrh of ſarcocoll, of the root of flower delice,of the root of peucedanum like portions, you ſhall make a verie good incarnatiue medicine,if you dip a tent in it: other medicines of like effect are found in antidotaries of graue authors.

S. An vlcer with knotting of the veins,hauing them ouermuch ſtretched with groſſe bloud, is healed with taking vp of the veins,the manner whereof Hippocrates,Galen, Aëtius and Paulus doo ſo diſtinctlie and plainlie declare, that we need not heere to vſe manie woords.

T. An vlcer with the defiling of the bone periſhed or rotten,is remedied thus. You muſt firſt of all laie bare the corrupt bone by cutting out the vlcer, vntill the whole rotten bone euerie where doo appeere: after this,the corrupt bone muſt be ſcraped vntill it be ſeene white and ſound, and then an actuall cauterie is to be vſed whereby the ſuperfluous moiſture may be dried vp: afterward we are to vſe oile of roſes with the white of an egge for three daies together,and for the three next daies oile of roſes and the yolke of an egge, and vpon it there is applied continuallie one of the mundificatiues now following, vntill the bone be made cleane.As for example,Take the leaues of wild poppie, and the leaues of the figge tree,and ſtampe them as ſmall as you can with the flower of parched barley,and fill therewith the hollow places of the bone,hauing waſhed it with wine before hand,or laie vpon it the ſeed of henbane, and of coperas like weight being beaten.But the root of peucedanum in powder remooueth ſuddenlie ſcales of bones: or els haue you in a readines this medicine,which Receiueth of vnguentum iſis one ounce, of euphorbium verie finelie powdered halfe an ounce, mingle them together, and applie them vpon the rotten bone after you haue ſcraped it: but defend the lips or edges of the vlcer with vnguentum Galeni, or vnguentum roſaceum vpon pledgets: for this medicine dooth remooue in ſhorter time the ſkales of bones than anie actuall cauterie. After this heale it vp,as you doo other vlcers that be hollow.

V. In a mortified vlcer there appeereth corruption of the ſkin,fleſh and ſinewes,and if the miſchiefe run farther,that it doo withall corrupt and take the bones, it is called of the Greekes eſthiomenus, as we read in the 7 booke of Galen,of the order of diſſecting,and in the 7 booke of the aphoriſmes of Hippocrates,the 50 aphoriſme. To the cure of which miſchieuous vlcers, there is no better remedie found, than the quite cutting off of the member that is ſo corrupted. And hitherto of vlcers.

A

The end of vlcers.

A fracture is anie manner of breach of that which ſhould be whole in the bone, whoſe differences be either

- Simple, that is to ſay, not intangled with anie other diſeaſe, and they be either
  - Proper, that is to ſay, fet of the proper ſubſtance, and are to be conſidered either after
    - The length, & they be like either vnto
      - A long rift of the bone.
      - The naile of ones finger, when the cleft of the bone runneth ſtreight in ſome part, and notwithſtanding in the end breaketh off in compaſſe like the moone.
      - Scales.
    - Ouerthwartwiſe, and then they carie the likenes of broken
      - Stalks of hearbs.
      - Radiſh roots.
      - Cucumbers.
    - Slopewiſe, with Celſus.
    - Long, ouerthwart and ſlopewiſe, when it is grinded to powder like flower or meale, that is, when the bone is broken all to fitters.
  - Improper, that is to ſay, not taken of the ſubſtance of the thing, but of the place of the fracture, as when the fracture is
    - In the skull.
    - In the iawes.
    - In the noſtrils.
    - In the canell bones.
    - In the ridge of the backe.
    - In the ribs.
    - In the ſhoulder blades.
    - In the ſhoulder.
    - In the arme.
    - In the thigh.
    - In the leg.
    - In the pan of the knee.
    - In the fingers and toes.
- Compound, that is to ſay, mingled with an other diſeaſe, and is called a fracture
  - With paine.
  - With an inflammation. ♈.
  - With an itch. ♉.
  - With a bruſe. ♒.
  - With a mortifieng ſwelling. ♋.
  - With a wound. ♌.
  - With a peece of a bone. ♍.
  - With ouermuch moiſture of the bone. ♎.
  - With too much drineſſe of the bone. ♏.
  - With bearing too much out. ♐.
  - Ill growen together. ♑.

The

- Horum causæ
  - Efficientes, quæ
    - Contundunt, veluti dura & grauia omnia.
    - Diuidunt, vt quæ vulnerando incidunt.
    - Rumpunt, vt in luctatoribus ex circuntorsione aliquando accidit.
  - Formales, quæ tactui subijciuntur; Nam
    - Si fractura est secundùm longum apparet
      - Crassities oſsis fracti non naturalis
      - Dolor
      - Inæqualitas
    - Si fractura est secundùm transuersum, tunc
      - Oſsa separata sentiuntur.
      - Membri figura inæqualis percipitur.
      - Manu variè membrum tractatur.
      - Oſsa colliduntur.
      - Dolor adest.
      - Corpus membro fracto innitinon potest.

- Curatio in qua considerandum
  - Quid sit agendum affectus natura indicat, quæ sui ablationem requirit, ídque penes proprias differentias Galeno acceptas, vt fracturæ secundùm
    - Longum; hæ comprimendæ sunt magis 6. Meth. in ipso fracturæ loco, tum quod recessit suo acetabulo retrudendum; reliqua verò omnia ad eundem se habent modum, vt de transuersis adnotabimus.
    - Transuersum, súntq; vel
      - Exiguæ
      - Magnę

      } require hoc signum. ♒.
  - An id quod intendit chirurgus possit perficere nécne, vide hoc signum. ♓.

♓. An

Loci affecti natura: Nam oſſa minimè periculoſè franguntur media in humeris, brachijs, femoribus, cruribus,& digitis.Quò autem fractura propior capiti vel ſuperiori, vel inferiori ipſius oſſis eſt, eò peior iudicatur. ea itidem quæ in artuum vicinia eſt,curatu eſt difficilis,vel eo potiſſimùm nomine, quòd commodè ligari non poſſit,atque hæc vt plurimùm motum relinquit difficilè.

Item fracturæ non pari dierum numero ferruminantur in omnibus oſſibus, ſed in alijs tardiùs, in alijs citiùs. Caluaria triginta quinque diebus glutinatur. Brachium & tibia diebus quadraginta coaleſcunt.Firmatur cubitus diebus circiter triginta. Narium os perfractum decem & octo dierum ſpatio conſolideſcit.Coſta poſt primum & vigeſimum diem Celſo, alijs poſt octauum & vigeſimum ferrumen implet.Ferè etiam intra vigeſimum quartum, & vnum & vigeſimum diem ſaneſcunt maxilla; iugulum,ſcapula,os tali,calx,manus planta. Inter vigeſimum ſeptimum & quadrageſimum humeri & femur.Coxa verò diebus quinquaginta coaleſcit Hippocrati. Pes eidem ſexaginta dierum ſpatio, ſi quieſcat,conſaneſcit,& ita de alijs perfracti cuiuſque oſſis natura dicendum eſt. Quinetiam confert ad celerem aut tardam conſanationem ægrotantis temperatura, ætas,anni tempus,& eiuſmodi.

☽. An id quod intendit chirurgus poſſit perficere néc-ne,indicant

Fracturæ modus.Nam ſimplex tranſuerſa tolerabilis eſt,peior vbi fragmenta, atque vbi obliqua, peſſima vbi eadem acuta,nam interdum carnem vulnerant,interdum quoque neruum aut muſculum.

Fracturæ complicatio. Nam quæ cum dolore aut inflammatione, aut carnis contuſione accidit mala eſt.

Item ſi oſſis fracturæ carnis quoque vulnus acceſſerit in malo etiam æger eſt, ídque maximè ſi muſculi femoris,aut humeri idem ſenſerint. Nam & inflammationes multò grauiores,& vt inquit Celſus promptiores gangrænas habent. adde quòd in his fracturis ferulæ applicari non poſſunt neque faſciæ,licèt huius ſæculi chirurgi nonnulli contrarium affirment, contra quos inuehit Hipp. libro de fracturis.

♃. Exiguæ primus ſcopus eſt,ægro in ſedili collocato manibus oſſa retrahere, vt exacta eorum coniunctio fiat, ſic vt priſtinam vnionem imitentur. reliqui ſcopi huc pertinentes,per ſubſequentia manifeſtantur.

1. Magnæ primus ſcopus eſt, ægro relupinato vt voluit Soranus, vinculis aut inſtrumento Hippocratico retrorſum trahere,vt è directo committantur,& interim tu qui præes 6. Meth. manibus corrigere,atque vt in priſtinam vnionem pars redeat formato.

2. Secundus ſcopus eſt poſituram ſeruare,quod aſſequimur (panniculo oui candido & roſaceo imbuto fracturæque adhibito) tuta deligatura; quæ nec nimis arcta ob dolorem nec nimis laxa,ne oſſa commoueantur, eſſe debet,ſed mediocris.Idque fiendum faſcia anguſta poſca madefacta, præcipuè in artubus, cuius terminum longitudini dari non poteſt,ſed pro magnitudine fracturæ, & perfracti membri craſſitie vtraque dimenſio varianda eſt.Modus autem deligaturæ ex Hippocrate duabus faſcijs fit; primæ faſciæ initium ſuper fracturam injici debet,ac circa eam bis terue conuolutam ſurſum verſum ferri,& illic deſinere, vt humores fluentes repellat.Altera etiam ſuper fracturam debet incipere,deorſúmque tendere,vt humores ex aduerſo deprimat,atque iterùm reducta in ſuperiore parte; vt maior fiat expulſio,deſinere. Quocirca ſecunda faſcia dimidio longior prima eſſe debet. Deinde ferulæ lana aut ſtuppa mediocriter inuolutæ circumponuntut; quæ debent eſſe leuigatæ,planæ,& æquales, & in extremitatibus leuiter deraſæ & retuſæ, in medio verò,ſeu ſupra fracturam ipſam craſſæ,& prima deligatura breuiores; eáſque mediocriter ſuperligaminibus adſtringito, & membrum aptè reponito ea ſitus figura, quæ & naturalis ſit, & conſueta, & à dolore maximè aliena. Cæterùm ſi nulla prurigo, aut inflammatio,aut dolor,aut exulceratio ſit, & oſſa commiſſa rectè fuerint, fracturáque rectè procedat,ſic manere ferulas & ligamenta ad decimum vſque diem,vel ad quintum & decimum, vel etiam ad vigeſimum,vtile eſt.Quòdſi adſit prurigo & dolor,non abs re fuerit, ſi tertio quoque die (vt iuſſit Hipp.) deligationem ſolueris,& membrum ipſum aqua temperata perfuderis.

3. Tertius ſcopus eſt pori generatio,quod à Natura fit mediante optimo alimento ad craſſum vergente. Carne igitur & vino vſque ad decem dies Hipp. præcepto abſtineto, poſt hoc tempus (à quo porus incipit generari) vinum craſſum & ſtipticum audacter concedito,cibúmque paulò pleniorem, quàm ab initio fracturæ, laboranti inſtituito.

4. Quartus ſcopus eſt accidentium correctio; Quem vnicuique fracturæ compoſitæ & complicatæ ſecundùm ſignorum zodiaci ſeriem ſubſcribemus.

♈. In fractura cum dolore & inflammatione,deligaturam ſtatim ſoluito, & lanam, oleum, & acetum, congruáque id genus auxilia parti dolenti & inflammatæ admoueto, & deligatura aut ferulæ, his permanentibus dandæ non ſunt,niſi laxè admodum,vt membrum fulciant,& medicamenta retineant; quibus remotis, vt priùs fractura curanda erit.

♉. In fractura cum prúritu aquæ temperatæ tantum ſuperinfundere oportet, quantum ad euocandum materiam coniunctam eſt ſatis, vt Hipp. Galenóque placuit, & membrum vnguento albo, aut populeone illinendum, vt recentioribus placuit chirurgis.

♊. In fractura cum contuſione carnem affectam,vt gangrænam euites,ſcarificato.

♋. In fractura cum gangræna conuenienter occurrito his,quæ in tabulis de tumoribus præter naturam adnotauimus.

♌. In fractura cum vulnere, præſidijs in id efficacibus vtitor, vt in tabulis de vulneribus deſcripſimus; cæterùm deligatura talis eſto.Orbiculares faſciæ ab vtraque vulneris parte injici debent, obliquè verò ſupra ipſum vulnus in longitudinem collocandæ ſunt,ſic vt per decuſſim ad x.literæ ſimilitudinem, iuxta hiatum occluſio ex omnibus fiat.Et ſi vulnus ſordidum erit,expurgantia medicamenta,quando erit opus,impones.Si purum carnem producentia linteolis illita,adhibebis. Porrò vbi purgatum fuerit vlcus,& in eo caro concreuit, non incommodè

The causes of these are either
- Efficient, which
  - Bruse, as all hard and heauie things.
  - Cut, as they which wound.
  - Burst, as it happeneth sometime in wrestlers, by writhing about some member.
- Formall, which be subiect to feeling
  - If the fracture be lengthwise, there appeereth
    - An vnnaturall grossenes of the broken bone.
    - Paine.
    - Vneuennes.
  - If the fracture be ouerthwart wise
    - The bones are felt asunder.
    - The fashion of the member is perceiued to be vneuen.
    - The member is mooued to and fro.
    - The bones rattle or crash one against an other.
    - They haue paine.
    - The bodie can not staie it self vpon the broken member.

The cure, wherein is to be considered
- What is to be doone, the nature of the disease dooth shew, which requireth the taking awaie of it selfe, and that by proper differences taken out of Galen, as fractures
  - Ouerthwartwise, and they be
    - Little. Seeke this signe. ≈
    - Great.
  - Longwise, these fractures are rather to be ioined together, after Galen in his sixt booke of the maner of healing, in the verie place of the fracture, and then that which is gone out of his place, ought to be put in againe. All the rest be of the like sort, as we shall note in those bones which are broken ouerthwart.
- Whether the surgean can performe that which he intendeth. Seeke this signe. ♓.

The nature of the place affected. For bones are least dangerouslie broken in the midst, in the highest bone of the arme, in the bone betwixt the elbow & the hand, in the thighes, in the legs beneath the knee, and in the fingers. The nearer the fracture is to the head of the bone, whether it be in the higher or lower part thereof, so much the woorser it is to be iudged. That fracture likewise, which is nigh the ioint, is hard to be healed, yea, for this cause, namelie that it can not be handsomlie bound, and this for the most part dooth hardlie leaue moouing in the part affected.

Againe, fractures are not knit in like number of daies, but in some slower, in others sooner. The skull is knit together in 35 daies. The arme aboue the elbow, and the leg beneath the knee, grow together in 40 daies. The bone beneath the elbow in 30 daies or thereabout. The bone of the nostrils being all to broken, is knit againe within the space of 18 daies. The ribs in 21 daies, after Celsus; after other not before the 28 day. The iaw bone, the canell bone, the shoulder blade, the bone of the heele called astragulus, the heele it selfe, the hand, the plant or shaft of the foot groweth to be whole for the most part within 24, or sometimes within 21 daies. The bone of the arme aboue the elbow, and the bone of the thigh are made whole betweene the 27 and 40 daie. The huckle bone groweth together in 50 daies, as Hippocrates affirmeth. The foot (after the same author) waxeth whole within the space of 60 daies, if it be suffered to take rest: and so we must say of the nature of euerie broken bone in other places. Moreouer the temperature of the patient, the age, and time of the yeere doo greatlie helpe to the speedie or slow healing of broken bones.

☌. Whether the surgean can performe that which he intendeth or no, is knowen by

The manner of the fracture. For the single fracture ouerthwart is tollerable, but woorse when there be peeces or splits, and when it is aslope; but woorst of all, when the same peeces be sharpe, for sometime they wound the flesh, and sometime a sinew or a muscle withall.

The ioining of some other euill accident with the fracture; for the fracture that hapneth with ach, or inflammation, or with the bruse of the flesh, is dangerous.

Likewise if a wound in the flesh be added vnto the fracture of the bone, then is the patient in an ill case, especiallie if it happen in the muscles of the thigh, or in the arme aboue the elbow, for they are more subiect to great inflammations and mortifieng sores, as Cornelius Celsus saith. And againe, in the fractures neither splints nor bands can be applied, although some surgeans of this age affirme the contrarie, against whome Hippocrates inueieth in his booke of fractures.

☍. In a little fracture the first marke that we shoot at is (the patient being set in a chaire) to draw backe the bones with our hands, to the intent they may be exactlie ioined together, so that they may imitate and follow the naturall vniting and ioining together of the bones, the rest of the intents perteining to this matter be made manifest by these things which follow.

1. The first marke we shoot at in a great fracture is (the patient being laid vpright, as Soranus saith) to draw the bones backward with bands, or with the instrument called scamnum Hippocratis, to the intent they being set directlie one against the other may be ioined together; and then he which is the bonesetter (after Galen in his 6 booke of the maner of healing) ought to guide and set the bones in such sort, that they may knit and grow together as they did before.

2. The second marke we shoot at is, to preserue and keepe the bone in his place being set, the which we obteine (with a linnen cloth dipt in the white of an egge and oile of roses, and applied to the fracture) by sure binding, which ought not to be too streight for paine, nor too slacke that the bones be not mooued out of their place, but in a meane. And this ought to be doone with a narrow band or roll wet in water and vineger, namelie in the lims; to which band there cannot be anie certeine size of length prescribed, but according to the greatnes of the fracture, and the thicknes of the member that is broken, the bredth and length of the band is to be altered.

The manner of binding (after Hippocrates) is doone by two rols: the beginning of the first roll ought to be laid vpon the fracture, and rolled about it twise or thrise, and go vpward and there end, that it may driue backe the humors flowing to the fracture. The other roll ought likewise to begin vpon the fracture, and to go downeward, to the intent it may thrust downe the humors, contrariwise, and it being so turned againe must end in the vpper part, that the humors may be the better expelled. Wherefore the second band ought to be longer by the halfe than the first. After this the splints wrapt indifferentlie well in woll or tow, are put about the fracture; which splints ought to be smooth, plaine, and equall, and in the ends taken a little downe and made blunt, and in the verie middest or vpon the fracture it selfe thicke and shorter at the first binding, afterward bind the said splints moderatelie with vpper bands, and laie the member handsomlie in such fashion as is both naturall and accustomed, and best for the patients ease. And if there be no itch, or inflammation, or paine, or exulceration, and the bones be well set, and the fracture proceed aright, it is profitable that the splints and bands tarrie, and continue so vntill the 10 or 15 day, yea sometimes to the 20 day. But if there be withall an itch or paine, it shall not be amisse euerie third day, as Hippocrates commanded, to loose the binding, and foment the member it selfe with lukewarme water.

3. The third marke is, the ingendring or breeding of the sodering humor, wherewith the bone is knit, which is made of nature, by the meane of good nourishment inclining to grossenes. Abstein then from flesh and wine, for the space of 10 daies, after the counsell of Hippocrates. After that time, when as the sodering humor beginneth to be ingendred, giue vnto the patient boldlie, grosse thicke and stiptike wine, and a little more meate than was appointed him, at the beginning of the fracture.

4. The fourth marke is, reforming of the accident, which we will set downe immediatlie for euerie compound fracture and ioined with some accident; following the order of the signes of the zodiake.

♈. In a fracture with paine and inflammation, loose streightwaie the binding, and applie woll, oile and vineger, and such fit remedies to the part that is in paine and inflamed; and (so long as they continue) rols and splints are not to be vsed but verie slacklie, to staie onelie and prop vp the member and keepe the medicines to the part, the which being remooued, the fracture ought to be cured as before.

♉. In a fracture with itch, we must powre vpon so much lukewarme water as is sufficient to draw out the matter which is still ioined with it, as Hippocrates and Galen thought, and the member is to be annointed with vnguentum album, or

vngentum

commodè (quod anteà non licebat) ferulæ imponendæ erunt, vt voluerunt Hipp. Galenus, & Cornelius Celsus. Sicuti nec licet ferulas apponere, si fractura magna est, & transuersalis, aut squammula aliqua ex osse resoluitur. Quòd si fractura fuerit secundùm longitudinem membri, tunc ex vtraque vlceris parte ferulas in principio curationis circundare licitum esto. Porrò per totum id quo vulnus curatur tempus, medicamen aliquod inflammationem arcens vulneri incumbet, ac simplices fasciæ inijciantur, quæ singulis curationibus resoluantur, alijs supradictis remanentibus.

♍. In fractura cum ossis fragmento { Retuso, in suam sedem dandum / Acuto, acumen eius longius est præcidendum / Breuiori, lauandum & vtrinque limandum } In suam sedem dandi manu aut vulsella

Maiori & membranulis circundato, sinere oportet eum cum medicamentis resolui, idque os vbi nudatum fuerit, abscindere, quod maturiùs faciendum est, potéstque ea ratione os coire & vulnus sanescere, vt voluit Celsus lib. 8. cap. 10. Nonnunquam etiam in magno vulnere euenit, vt fragmenta quædam veluti emoriantur, neque cum cæteris coeant: Quod hoc quoque ex modo fluentis humoris colligitur, quo tempore magis necessarium est, sæpiùs vulnus soluere, atque nutrire; sequitur verò vt id os per se post aliquot dies excidat.

♎. In fractura cum superflua ossis humiditate calli generationem impediente minima, aut plurima perfusione aquæ curatur. Quippe minima 6. Meth. cùm priùs desistat quàm aliquid confluat, & qui in superficie sunt humores per halitum digerit, & qui in alto sunt modicè liquat. Plurima verò perfusio plus digerit quàm attrahit, atque commodat superfluæ humiditati.

♏. In fractura cum ossis nimia siccitate callum generari impediente, tertio vel quarto die expedit aquam calidam infundere, hanc metam perfusionis habentes, cùm carnes in tumorem rubrum attolluntur, atque priusquam subsidere incipiat, desistendum est.

♐. In fractura cum callo nimiùm excrescente vel diminuto vtrumque corrigitur perfusionis quantitate, & qualitate, ciborum ét & medicamentorum, quæ extrinsecùs apponuntur, facultate, quæ emplasticam vim habent, cuiusmodi est emplastrum quod ex pice conficitur, callos generat & promouet. Quæ verò digerunt callos maiores factos imminuunt, Galeno autore. Paulus verò laminam plumbeam adhibet compressa ligatura; & à Celso loco citato multa huc spectantia connumerantur, ad quem lectorem mittimus. Verùm hæc conuenire videantur callo non inueterato. Nam si in lapideam duritiem euaserit, aperta ibi cute deradendus est, pársque eius eminens scalpris admotis excidenda est.

♑. In fractura malè ferruminata, si tener est callus, & non vltrà sex menses radices egerit frangere rursus, & dirigere eam oportet. Idque hoc modo fit, calida aqua multa, vel decocto aliquo emolliente diebus aliquot membrum fouetur, & medicamento ex dialthea aut alio callum soluente contegitur. Deinde facta emollitione à ministris duobus qui in diuersa contendant, intenditur. Et inter hæc chirurgus ossa pertractans manibus ea diducit, compellítque id quod eminet in suam sedem, atque ita alligando assuescere iterùm vetustæ sedi (inquit Celsus) cogit. Si vetustas callos occupauit, satis est (Albucasi monitore) manum illi non admouere. Nam in extrema discrimina ægrotantes adducuntur.

Finis ossis fracti.

Luxatio est articuli è proprio acetabulo in alienam sedem prolapsus, quo motus arbitrarius impeditur, cuius differentiæ aliæ

- Simplices .i. nulli affectui cõplicatæ, éstque
- Compositæ. i. alteri affectui prẹter naturam cõplicatæ; éstque

Simplices:

- Perfecta. i. completa cum os suo loco omninò excidit.
- Imperfecta. i. non absoluta: éstque vel
  - Distorsio, spinæ dorsi maximè familiaris; fitque vel
    - In priorem partem
    - In posteriora
    - Ad latera.
  - Ligamenti elongatio

Compositæ:

- Perfecta
  - Et dicitur luxatio
    - Cum dolore ☞
    - Cum inflammatione
    - ⊕ Cum vulnere
    - ℞ Cum fractura
- Imperfecta

Efficiens

- Externa
  - Casus
  - Percussio
  - Violenta membri extensio, aut distorsio
- Interna; mucosus humor & pituitosus in articulis aceruatus, & ea laxiora reddens, tandem sua sede os producit.

Horum causa

Formalis

- Mala partis compositio. Tumor enim ea parte, qua os prorumpit, apparet, & cauitas ea parte à qua os recessit.
- Dolor
- Difficultas } motus
- Priuatio }

Curatio

vnguentum populeon, as it hath pleased the surgeans of the latter times.

II. In a fracture with a contusion scarifie the affected place, that you may eschew a mortifieng sore.

ℌ. In a fracture with a mortifieng sore, applie to it conuenientlie those remedies which we haue noted in the tables of swellings contrarie to nature.

ℜ. In a fracture with a wound, vse such souereigne remedies for that purpose, as we haue described in the table of wounds. But let the binding be on this manner. Bands rolled round ought to be laid on both parts of the wound, and placed vpon the wound it selfe aslope in such length, that by crossing the one ouer the other, after the likenes of the letter X, the place where the fracture and wound is, may be fullie couered and closed vp. And if the wound be filthie, you shall laie on it mundificatiues or clensing medicines when need shall be. If the wound be cleane, you shall applie medicines which bring foorth flesh (the which the surgeans call incarnatiues) applied with lint. Furthermore, when you haue clensed the sore, and the flesh is come vp in it, then shall you not doo amisse to splint (which before you might not doo) according as Hippocrates, Galen, and Cornelius Celsus would doo. Neither ought you to splint if the fracture be great & ouerthwart, or anie little scale be loosed from the bone. But if the fracture be longwise in the member, then may you right well in the beginning of the cure, bind on your splints on ech side of the vlcer. Furthermore, all the time the wound is in healing, there shall some one medicine that is good against an inflammation lie vpon the wound, and bind it with a single band, which at euerie dressing may be vndoone, not medling with the former.

ℳ. In a fracture with a peece of a bone

- Being blunt, the bone is to be put in his place againe.
- Being sharpe, the point that is somewhat too long, ought to be cut off.
- Being shorter, it ought to be smoothed, and filed on both sides.
- In a greater peece of a bone, & such a one as is couered with little skins called membranes, we must suffer them to be resolued and to fall off with medicines, and after cut that bone awaie when it is bare (which ought to be doone verie speedilie) and so the bone may grow together, and the wound sooner healed, as Celsus witnesseth in his 8 booke and 10 chapter. It happeneth sometimes also in a great wound, that some spelts doo as it were die, and cannot grow together with others; which is perceiued by the manner of the humor flowing; at which time it is verie necessarie often times to vndoo the wound, and dresse it, wherevpon it followeth, that that bone of it selfe after a few daies falleth awaie.

These are to be rightlie placed by hand or mullets.

♎. In a fracture with superfluous moisture from the bone, which letteth the ingendring of the sodering and knitting humor, it is cured either with verie little or verie great fomentations of warme water: for a little fomentation after Galen in his 6 booke of the manner of healing, ceasseth before anie thing can flow vnto it, and resolueth the humors which be in the vppermost part by reeking and breathing out, and somewhat consumeth the humors which be deepe: againe, verie much fomenting resolueth and consumeth more than it draweth to it, and by this meanes helpeth by consuming the superfluous moisture.

♏. In a fracture wherein is too much drinesse of the bone, and by that meanes hindering the sodering humor to be ingendred, it is expedient to powre warme water vpon it, the third or fourth day; hauing euer this end in fomenting, to foment vntill the flesh rise vp in red swelling, and to leaue off before it begin to fall againe.

♐. In a fracture, where a hard sodering humor groweth out too much or too little, both the faults are reformed by the quantitie and qualitie of a fomentation, by the facultie of meats also, and certeine medicines which are to be applied outwardlie, and which haue an emplastrike vertue, of which nature is the plaister that is made of pitch, which ingendreth and increaseth the sodering humor. But such things as resolue, doo diminish and make lesse the hard sodering humor being growen alreadie ouer great, as Galen affirmeth. But Paulus applieth a plate of led, and bindeth it verie close: and Celsus in the place alledged, setteth downe manie things perteining to this purpose, to whome we send the reader. But these things may seeme conuenient for a sodering humor that is not old; for if it be growen to a stonie hardnesse, you must then open the skin and scrape it, and the part that standeth out must with some knife be cut awaie.

♑. In a fracture ill growen together, if the sodering humor be tender, and hath not taken root aboue six moneths, it behoueth to breake it and set it new againe; and that is doone after this manner. The member is fomented a few daies with warme water, or els with some emollient decoction, and it is couered with vnguentum dialthea, or some other mollifieng medicine that will souple the hard sodering humor. After this, when it is made soft enough, the bone that is broken is stretched out by two of the surgeans seruants, which pull contrarie. And as these things be in dooing, the maister handleth the bones thoroughlie with his hands, and separateth them, and putteth that which standeth out into his due place, and so by binding inforceth it againe (saith Celsus) to be acquainted with his old seat. If the sodering humor be old and of great continuance, Albucasis counselleth vs not to meddle with it at all: because the patients, by the new breaking of it againe, are brought into extreme danger.

The end of the cure of broken bones.

The displacing of a bone is a slipping foorth of the ioints out of his owne proper place into an other, wherby voluntarie motiō is hindered, whose differences some be

- Simple, that is to say, not incombred with anie other disease, & is either
  - Perfect or full, that is, when the bone is altogether slipt out of his owne place.
    - The cause of all these is either
      - Efficient, which is either
        - Outward, as a
          - Fall.
          - Blow.
          - Violent streining or a wrench of the member.
        - Inward, as a slimie and flegmatike humor gathered in the ioints, and making them so loose, that at length the bone falleth out of his owne place.
      - Formall, or shewing the manner how
        - An euill fauored fashioning of the part, for the swelling appeereth in that part, where the bone is out, and a hollownesse on that side where the bone went out.
        - Paine
        - To moove
          - Much a doo
          - Not able at all
    - Forward.
    - Backward
    - Aside.
  - Imperfect that is, not altogether out, and is either
    - A wrench happening verie often to the backe bone, making it to slip either
    - An ouerretching of the ligament.
- Compound that is ioined with another disease, & is either
  - Perfect.
    - And then is the bone said to be out of ioint
      - Withpaine.
      - With an inflammation.
      - With a wound.
      - With a fracture.
  - Imperfect

The

Curatio in qua considerandum

Quid sit agendum indicat affectus natura; qui sui ablationem poscit. Idq; quatuor scopis perficitur.

1. Luxati articuli in propriam sedem reductione; quod vt assequaris, luxatum membrum in diuersas partes (leniter tamen, & sine dolore quatenus licet agendum est) decenter aut manibus, aut habenis, aut machinamento Hippocratico (quod indicat natura partis luxatæ, & prout nerui; ac tendones valent, & ossa huc illúcue sederunt) extendendum est, donec spatium inter ossa liberum sit. Tum id os, quod suo loco excidit, ab ea parte in qua prolapsum est, in contraria impellere oportet, & ita in germanum suum locum constituere.
2. Membri in suam sedem repositi conseruatione; conseruabitur autem si rosaceo perlinatur, ac posteà pannus lineus gracilis, vetus, & lenis rhodino delibutus ipsi applicetur: deinde si stuppæ leues, & panni multiplices ouorum candido perfusi superaccommodentur, & postremò fascijs posca madentibus, pro ratione particulæ longis latísque, superligetur. Quinetiam ferulæ, si necessitas vrget, circundandæ sunt: cauenda tamen vehementior perstrictio, ne inflammatio excitetur; hísque ritè apparatis, membrum in sua naturali figura, & à dolore aliena reponendum est, nec ante diem septimum, aut etiam decimum (nullo symptomate superueniente) ipsum soluere oportet, aut alijs medicamentis curare, sed ita sinere. Porrò, statuto tempore quando resoluitur, si aqua calida membrum foueris, nil noxæ attuleris; Nam hi fotus dolorem mulcent, & quod in particula defluxit, resoluunt. Vbi membrum ita foueris, mox huic emplastrum ex farina volatili, puluere rubro communiter appellato, & albo oui in vnum corpus reductis, adhibebis. Posthæc membrum arctius alligabis Raze auctore.
3. Luxati membri à dolore & inflammatione præcautione. Hæc autem deuitabis, si humorum defluxum ad partem affectam fieri prohibebis, ídque fit, optima victus ratione, & euacuatione, sanguinis missione, & pharmacia, quæ omnia ad physicum pertinent
4. Accidentium correctione, quod quomodo fiat, ex curatione luxationis compositæ suis characteribus signatæ, manifestè apparebit.

An id quod intendit chirurgus possit perficere nécne, indicant

Morbi & accidentia complicata; Nam, inquit Auicennas. Quibus luxationibus inflammatio, aut vulnus, aut dolor ingens accedit, hæ præterquam quòd curatu sunt difficiles, periculo quoque non vacant; adeò vt aliquoties in ijs casibus tutum non sit, luxatæ particulæ reductionem aggredi, sed sic eam remanere (ne pro læsione mors sequatur) melius esse censet.

Item luxatio in qua franguntur margines ossium pessima iudicatur.

Item quibuscunque 6. aph. 49. & 50. à diuturno coxendicum dolore conflictatis propter mucorum copiam in articulo coaceruatam, suo naturali acetabulo prolapsa excidit, & rursum in natiuam suam sedem, aut sponte, aut aliter repulsa est, inibi tamen diu permanere non potest, sed soluta compage lubrica continenter relabitur: ijs processu temporis tibia & femur necessariò alimoniæ penuria contabescit, & omnes in claudicationem euadunt; si ferro ignito non vrantur, vt mucus ille absumatur.

Temporis diuturnitas: vetustæ enim omnes luxationes, & quæ callo obduruerunt, vel difficillimè, vel nunquam consanescunt.

Modus luxationis. Si caput in partem posteriorem prolabatur, nunquam in suo sinu compellitur, sed mortem statim affert ineuitabilem; sic neque in spina vertebræ, cum toto loco mutatæ sunt; neque etiam maxilla cum vtraque parte prolapsa est. Nam antequam suo loco reponatur, inflammatio concitatur, Celso attestante.

Articuli natura. Nam genu, vt facilè prolabitur, ita non magno negotio in suam sedem compellitur; digitorum etiam luxatio nullum facit negotium, sic de humero (præcipuè in macilentioribus) intelligendum. Cubitus autem vt difficilè excidit, ita prolapsus magno impendio est; ægerrimè enim propter eminentiam tuberculorum sinuúmque frequentiam reponitur.

☞. Luxatio cum dolore & inflammatione sic tractatur Celso lib. 8. cap. 11. autore, lana succida ex aqua & oleo moderatè calido acetíq; momento imbuta superimponito. Quòd si febris accessit, & ossa luxata validis tendonibus retinentur, curiosiùs hæc facienda sunt, & maximè quæ ad victus rationem, & euacuationem attinent. Cæterùm sedato dolore profligatáque inflammatione, tentanda est membri reductio, & pleniori victu vtendum, ac sub finem curationis (si res ex sententia cesserit) perfusiones fiendæ ex absinthij decocto, rosarum, musci arborei, & oxycroceum superponendum, & ad consuetas operationes paulatim redeundum.

⊕. Luxatio cum vulnere. Multa diligentia ac prudentia est opus. Dum.n. hæc reponuntur, ingens periculum nonnunquam & mortem immaturam inferunt. Nam cùm ex distensione adiacentes partes .s. nerui & musculi inflammantur, dolores validi, conuulsiones & febres acutæ suboriuntur, atque hoc præsertim in cubiti gibbero, genu, superioribus etiam articulis. Quantò n. principalibus membris luxati cum vulnere articuli viciniores sunt, tantò maior timor est. Sed eò quoque grauius periculum concitatur, quò maius membrum est, & validioribus neruis continetur: ideóque humeri femorísque metus mortis est. Hinc Hipp. lib. de luxatorum, fractorúmque ossium coaptatione, horum repositionem, valentiorémque ligaturam aduersatur, solísque inflammationem mitigantibus per initia vti iubet. Sic .n. (inquit) ipsis supereſſe licebit. Vbi autem inflammatio conquieuerit, quod septem diebus aut nouem communiter fit, præfati etiam periculum apud necessarios ægrotantis,

grotantis,quod ex repositione futurum sit, tum quod si non reponatur, debilem ea parte homin[illegible]n,& claudum fore; conabimur tutò,& sine vlla violentia os in suam sedem compellere. Porrò,vulneris curationem eandem,quæ proposita est tabula de fracturis cum vulnere administrabimus.

2. Luxatio cum fractura sic corrigitur,luxatio primùm si fieri potest, fractura secundò curanda erit. At si ante fracturam luxatio commodè curari non possit,fracturam primò curabimus,deinde ea callo confirmata,luxationis curationem aggrediemur.Quòd si luxatio inueterauerit,ea decocto maluæ & altheæ perfundenda est,deinde vnguento dialtheæ collinenda; posthæc emplastrum diachylon magnum superponendum erit,& loco sub his sufficienter emollito,luxatum in suam sedem dandum est.

Finis.

AD MEDICINÆ ET CHIRVRGIÆ STVDIOSOS ET AMANTES, RICHARDI FORSTERI MEDICI LONDINENSIS CONCLVSIO PARAENETICA.

QVOD has tabulas Horatij Mori Venetijs primùm excusas iam denuò typis nouis imprimendas curâssem,fuit in causa Chirurgiæ noua prælectio Londini in Collegio Medicorum nuperimè fundata,atque optimè constituta; qua studiosi & amantes artis Chirurgiæ, vberiorem frugem percipiant; docti spe magna ducantur,& lætentur, quòd ars indies in meliores possessores deueniat,& ab iniquissima & iniustissima calumniarum mole,qua indignè premitur,& iniquè prægrauatur,emergat; & imperiti cognitionem adipiscantur, quæque malè imbiberunt Chirurgi nostri, instar anguium,senectam veterem exuant, & meliorem mentem induant,ne plus audeant quàm intelligant,sed ex arte scopum sibi præfigant,ad quem collimare possent,si velint. Placuit ista epitome,præ cæteris, quòd Tagautium in tabulas tam aptè & distinctè distribuerit, & vniuersam bene medendi scientiam,quæ manuum ope indigeat, adeò dilucidè & breuiter comprehenderit, vt ad ingrediendam rationem horum studiorum, extitisse nulla alia mihi videretur accommodatior;his præsertim,qui ingredientur ad studium,& in hanc artem vestigium ponere velint,aut cupiant,antequam assiliant ad artem ipsam.Ideò,cùm hæc tabularum ratio, hoc primo anno prælegenda sit mihi,& nulla librorum copia ex ijsdem suppeditaretur locis,in quibus primùm apparebant & extabant,ex ista causa impellebam atque hortabar Typographum meo sumptu,vt monumentis & literis iterùm hoc opus consignaret. Ac ne molestiam alicui cum impensa mea exhibeam, hanc causæ & facti mei rationem expono; sed ita,vt si Zilettus mihi succenseat ob hanc nimiam diligentiam meam,in repetendis suis typis positam,pro isto compendio ego illi vicissim in gratiam redire cupiam,si me isto impendio liberaret.Valete,& doctissimum Horatium Morum,virum optimè de Chirurgia meritum,ne è memoria vestra excidat,gratè recordemini,ita vt è manibus vestris elabi hunc illius librum grauatè feratis: quem quidem ego tanti facio,pro sua compendiaria methodo in Chirurgia scribentem, quanti Hortensius olim Lucullum, cùm eum loquentem audiret.

VALETE.